The Chicago Tribune.

VOL XXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869. NUMBER 211.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Suffrage Question in Both Houses of Congress.

Passage of the Senate Bill for the Reduction of the Army.

Authority of the Senate to Authorize the Sale of Public Lands by Treaty.

The Joy Purchase of Cherokee Neutral Lands Declared Null and Void.

Statement Concerning the Fraudulent Drawback Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.

Mr. Laughlin, representative of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands, has received the following legal opinion from General Butler, Judge Lawrence and Judge William Johnston, of Ohio, and from Mr. Julian, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in regard to the rights of the Senate to authorize the sale of public lands by treaty:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1869.

SIR: In answer to your inquiries in relation to the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, we give you our opinions as follows: Under the act of Congress of May 28, 1830, and the treaty of the 29th of December, 1835, the Cherokee tribe of Indians acquired the right to occupy ... the Cherokee neutral lands, but without any power of alienation, and on condition that the lands should revert to the United States if they should be abandoned by the tribe. [illegible]

Respectfully, &c.,

WM. LAWRENCE,
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
GEO. W. JULIAN.

I am not a member of Congress, but fully concur in the above opinion. WM. JOHNSTON.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

The statement that the fraudulent drawback claims just discovered in New York were passed by the office of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury is calculated to convey an erroneous impression. [illegible]

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Senate had a lively time this morning about the McGarrahan claim. [illegible]

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

[illegible]

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. Wilson then called up and carried through the bill abolishing regimental quartermasters and commissaries, and providing that the vacant Brigadierships shall not be filled till Congress takes further action.

IN THE HOUSE.

[illegible]

THE NEW PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDY SCHEME

[illegible]

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

[illegible]

THE JUDICIARY.

[illegible]

CONNESS' DEFENCE.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

INDIANA WAR CLAIMS.

[illegible]

THE AMENDMENT TO THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

[illegible]

THE SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Both the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations have agreed to strike out Butler's amendment consolidating the South American Missions.

POSTAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

GENERAL MEADE'S ACTION IN GEORGIA.

[illegible]

WRIT OF PROHIBITION AGAINST JUDGE UNDERWOOD, OF VIRGINIA.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, granted a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood, returnable Friday next. [illegible]

MRS. LINCOLN'S PETITION FOR PENSION.

The report of the Committee on Pensions in the case of Mrs. Lincoln say they are unable to perceive that she is entitled to a pension under the letter and spirit of any existing law. [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

SENATE.

The PRESIDENT presented the credentials of Zachariah Chandler, Senator-elect from Michigan. Read and placed on file.

PETITIONS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a memorial from Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, and professors of that institution, asking Congress to make an appropriation to enable them to take observations of the total eclipse of the sun in August next, and stating that such observations can be best made in the southern part of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition of George B. Upton, a merchant of Boston, remonstrating against the treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims as unjust to himself and other American citizens.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Passage of the Amended Railroad Bill in the Senate.

Bill Passed in the House to Repeal the Southern Penitentiary Act.

Bill Reported Providing for the Restoration of the Death Penalty.

The Penitentiary Labor Question.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 29.

PASSAGE OF FULLER'S RAILROAD BILL.

General Fuller, albeit sick and sorrowing, put his Railroad bill, as amended by the House, through the Senate this morning, under whip and spur. [illegible]

Addams,	Fuller,	Snapp,
Bord,	McNulta,	Strevell,
Crawford,	Munn,	Tincher,
Dore,	Nicholson,	VanDorston—14.
Flagg,	Pinckney,	
	NOES.	
Chittenden,	Patton,	Ward,
Fort,	Shepherd,	Woodson—8.
Harlan,	Turney,	
	ABSENT.	
Casey (sick),	Epler,	McManus,

[illegible]

SOUTHERN PENITENTIARY.

[illegible]

ANOTHER INSANE HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

DIVERTING STATE TAXES TO PRIVATE PURPOSES.

[illegible]

NEW STATE HOUSE.

[illegible]

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

[illegible]

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES AND TRUST DEEDS.

[illegible]

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

[illegible]

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS SURVEYS.

[illegible]

ABOUT ADJOURNING.

[illegible]

CONVICT LABOR.

[illegible]

NEW COUNTY.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE.

[illegible]

EUROPE.

Spain.

PRESSURE IN FAVOR OF MONTPENSIER FOR THE THRONE.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

It is stated that members of the Provisional Government are unanimously in favor of the Duke of Montpensier for the Spanish Throne.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

MADRID, Jan. 29.

[illegible]

PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

[illegible]

A PROTEST.

The Diplomatic Corps have addressed to the government a protest against the treatment of the Papal Nuncio.

MADRID QUIET.

The city of Madrid is perfectly quiet, but the volunteers are kept under arms.

ARREST OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF BURGOS.

MADRID, Jan. 29—Evening.

The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested, and is now in the custody of the military.

AMNESTY TO THE INSURGENTS IN PORTO RICO.

MADRID, Jan. 29—Evening.

A proclamation has been issued granting general amnesty to the insurgents at Porto Rico.

Great Britain.

MINISTER JOHNSON ACCEPTS ANOTHER INVITATION TO DINE.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

An invitation has been extended to Reverdy Johnson to dine with the corporation authorities of Glasgow, in February. He has accepted the invitation.

LORD MONCK.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Lord Monck, recently Governor General of Canada, has been appointed Chairman of the Franco-American Cable Company.

North Germany.

THE PROPERTY OF THE KING OF HANOVER CONFISCATED.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.

The House of Deputies has passed a bill confiscating the property of the King of Hanover. A proposition to indict the King for high treason was rejected.

Greece.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE CONFERENCE PROPOSITION UNCERTAIN.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.

It is reported that Bulgaris, Prime Minister, has resigned. The action of the King of Greece upon the terms submitted by the recent conference is considered uncertain. Nothing definite as to his intentions relative to the matter is as yet known.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

United States Minister Tuckerman, in a speech delivered at a public dinner at Athens, yesterday expressed the kindliest feelings of the American nation for Greece, and pledged the cordial sympathy of his government for the Greeks in their anticipated trouble with the Turks.

France.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S RECEPTION TO THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

Prince Napoleon gave a reception to-day to Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Embassador and suit.

BY MAIL.

Great Britain.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY DISCUSSED IN THE LONDON JOURNALS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

[illegible]

THE POOR RATES.

A petition is being signed in the county of Cork, Ireland, in favor of applying the Irish Ecclesiastical revenues to the payment of the poor rates.

France.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

[illegible]

CUBA.

Latest Advices from the Seat of War.

[illegible]

ELGIN.

A Committee to Visit Springfield to Present the County Division Project Before the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 29.

Messrs. Young, Allen, and Waterman, of Aurora, leave for Springfield to-night to present the county division project before the Legislature, and obtain the passage of a law allowing the counties to vote on the subject. [illegible]

MADISON.

The Democrats will Make no Nomination for Supreme Judge—Heavy Snow Storm.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 29.

The Democratic Central Committee have resolved to call no convention for the nomination of Supreme Judge.

After the rain last night the severest snow storm of the season set in the middle of this forenoon, which continues to this time. Some four inches has already fallen.

Four Negroes Lynched in North Carolina for Mobbing a Tomb.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

[illegible]

Nashville Cotton Market.

[illegible]

Masonic Notices.

MASONIC.

There will be a regular rendezvous of Chicago Consistory ... THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7:30 p. m., for WORK and important business. By order of JOHN D. M. CARR, 33°, Ill.:. Com.:. in Chief. JAMES STEWART, 33°, Ill.:. G.:. Secretary.

The Skating Season.

WEST SIDE RINK

Skating and Music To-Night.

Financial.

West Side Rink Stock for Sale.

[illegible] WEST & AUSTIN, Room 7, Reynolds' Block.

Loans on Real Estate,

In Chicago and immediate vicinity, in sums of $1,000 to $20,000 and upwards, negotiated by BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and LaSalle-sts.

Pianos.

GEO. F. BRISTOW USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

Photography.

We Are Ever Looking for Things Never Seen!

[illegible]

BRAND

[illegible]

Photo Portraits.

[illegible]

Flower Pots.

FLOWER POTS.

FLOWER POTS.

MOULDING & HARLAND

[illegible]

Velocipedes.

VELOCIPEDES.

The best assortment in the city, at the COAN & TEN BROEKE CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING CO.'S, 41 Randolph-st. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.

[illegible]

For Sale.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL Life Insurance Co. OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

BRANCH OFFICE: First National Bank Building, PHILADELPHIA.

Where the business of the Company is transacted and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

OFFICERS:

[illegible]

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:

It is a National Company, chartered by Special Act of Congress, 1868.

It has a Paid-up Capital of $1,000,000.

It offers Low Rates of Premium.

It furnishes Larger Insurance than other Companies for the same money.

It is Definite and Certain in its Terms.

It is a Home Company in Every Locality.

Its Policies are Exempt from Attachment.

There are no Unnecessary Restrictions in the Policies.

Every Policy is Non-Forfeitable.

[illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

[illegible]

Pianos.

The Principal Musical Conservatories, in New York and Elsewhere, USE THE WEBER PIANOS.

Hats.

Gents' Dress HATS, Of the Latest Style, AT STRYKER & BARNES', Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

Real Estate for Sale.

Elgin Property.

[illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st.

For Sale Cheap

[illegible] N. B. RAPPLEYE, 7 Lombard Block.

Pianos.

OSCAR PFEIFFER USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

Real Estate Wanted.

REAL ESTATE....$100,000.

[illegible]

SAM'L GEHR, Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

IMPROVED PROPERTY.

[illegible]

Pianos.

G. W. COLBY USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

General Notices.

KELLOGG TICKETS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

O. S. FAVOR is no longer authorized to do any business in our name from this date. CHASE, HANFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

[illegible] KING BROS.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Instruction.

[illegible]

Insurance.

CONDITION OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONN.

January 1, 1869.

Cash Capital, - - $3,000,000.

ASSETS (at Market Value):

[illegible]

OFFICE CHICAGO AGENCY, 86 LaSalle-st. HUNT & GOODWIN, AGENTS.

The Revolution.

Look Out FOR THE REVOLUTION.

Pianos.

HARRY SANDERSON USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

Stationery.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORT FOLIOS, WRITING DESKS.

[illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, 138 and 130 Lake-st.

DIARIES for 1869.

We are offering a large and complete assortment, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

[illegible] CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE.

Medical.

GILMAN'S Pulmonary Troches.

Especially recommended for clearing the throat and relieving hoarseness. Much valued by Singers and Speakers. At once the best and cheapest. Sold everywhere by Druggists. Only 25 cents per box. May be had in any quantity of FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Chicago.

Business Cards.

GEORGE BASSETT, SUCCESSOR TO Wm. B. Hayes & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hard and Pine Wood, Sawed and Split Wood. [illegible] 97 Quincy-st., between Wells and LaSalle.

Pianos.

THE PAREPA-ROSA TROUPE USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

To Rent.

TO RENT.

Banking, insurance, &c., office, 95 LaSalle-st. Two excellent vaults, &c. Apply on premises. F. S. WINSLOW.

TO RENT.

The First and Second Lofts of Store 74 and 76 Lake-st. E. & L. FAXON & CO.

Lumber Yard to Rent.

[illegible] NEWELL, BEAUMONT & CO.

TO RENT.

Desirable ROOMS for business purposes. Apply to WHITTEMORE, CARTER & BROWN, Nos. 11 and 13 Lake-st.

North Pier Dock Property, 200x500 Feet, TO RENT,

[illegible]

Bricks.

BRICKS.

[illegible]

Pianos.

Plymouth Pulpit.

HENRY WARD BEECHER PREACHING In Every House EVERY SUNDAY.

Plymouth Pulpit Is the Only Authorized Publication of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S SERMONS.

READ THIS LETTER FROM MR. BEECHER.

[illegible] HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PLYMOUTH PULPIT

[illegible]

PLYMOUTH PULPIT

[illegible]

No. 1—THE DUTY OF USING ONE'S LIFE FOR OTHERS.
No. 2—THE GOD OF COMFORT.
No. 3—THE NOBILITY OF CONFESSION.
No. 4—SELF-CONTROL POSSIBLE TO ALL.
No. 5—PILATE AND HIS MODERN IMITATORS.
No. 6—THE STRONG TO BEAR WITH THE WEAK.
No. 7—GROWTH IN THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD.
No. 8—CONTENTMENT IN ALL THINGS.
No. 9—ABHORRENCE OF EVIL.
No. 10—PRIVILEGES OF THE CHRISTIAN.
Extra No.—THANKSGIVING-DAY SERMON.
No. 11—THE LOVE OF MONEY.
No. 12—DIVINE INFLUENCE ON THE HUMAN SOUL.
No. 13—MORAL AFFINITY THE TRUE GROUND OF UNITY.
No. 14—THE VALUE OF DEEP FEELINGS.
No. 15—WORKS MEET FOR REPENTANCE.
No. 16—MALIGN SPIRITUAL INFLUENCES.
No. 17—THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Thanksgiving Sermon mailed free to all regular subscribers from No. 1.

BACK NUMBERS IN ANY QUANTITY TO BE OBTAINED.

SPECIAL RATES to those who wish PLYMOUTH PULPIT for gratuitous distribution.

For sale by all dealers and carriers. The trade supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

Subscriptions received by J. B. FORD & CO., No. 164 Nassau-st., PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Pianos.

S. B. MILLS USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

Teas.

HERRICK & HOUGHTALING OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP" SEASON 1868 TEAS, NOW ARRIVING BY PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMERS, 60 DAYS DIRECT FROM CHINA and JAPAN. GREAT BARGAINS. 14 & 16 Vesey-st., (NEXT TO ASTOR HOUSE) NEW YORK.

Close Wholesale Buyers will do well to examine our TEAS before purchasing elsewhere.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Essence of Coffee.

Delicious Coffee in One Minute BY USING T. & H. SMITH'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

[illegible]

GARDNER C. YVELIN, [illegible]

Pianos.

J. N. PATTISON USES THE WEBER PIANOS.

Dissolution Notices.

NOTICE.

The firm of Crawford & Goble is dissolved this day by mutual consent. [illegible] CHAS. CRAWFORD, PALMER C. GOBLE. Chicago, Jan. 28, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

Dissolution of Copartnership.

[illegible]

Removal.

REMOVAL. Chas. Beardslee, Bros. & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., and Tailors' Trimmings, HAVE REMOVED TO Nos. 97 and 99 Michigan-av., (Between Lake and Randolph-sts.)

Lumber.

LUMBER.

[illegible]

Machinery.

The Chicago Tribune

THE Chicago Tribune, THE LEADING PAPER OF THE WEST, Is unhesitatingly offered to the people as the BEST PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES, And Unequalled as an Advertising Medium,

[illegible]

TWO DAYS EARLIER

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

[illegible] The Interests of Chicago and the Northwest.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible]

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

[illegible]

Two Days' Later News.

The People's Paper.

[illegible]

OUR CIRCULATION

[illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

DAILY.

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY.

[illegible]

WEEKLY.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Send for a Specimen Copy.

Commission Merchants.

LAWRENCE, NEXSEN & HALL, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 164 Madison-st., cor. LaSalle, CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO., Commission Merchants

We give especial attention to both buying and selling Grain, Flour, Dressed Hogs and Provisions. [illegible] 168 Washington-st., Chicago.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

[illegible]

Boarding and Lodging.

75 Jackson-st., three doors from State.— [illegible]

88 Monroe-st., Briggs House No. 2.— [illegible]

91 South Sangamon-st.— [illegible]

103 Third-av., second house from corner Harrison-st.— [illegible]

131 Michigan-av.—Front parlor on first floor, [illegible]

142 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms [illegible]

148 West Washington-st.—Furnished front parlor [illegible]

155 Monroe, corner LaSalle-st.— [illegible]

193 South Clark-st.—Four gentlemen can be accommodated with board [illegible]

193 Wabash-av.—Pleasant furnished rooms with good board, [illegible]

202 South State.—A nicely furnished front parlor, [illegible]

212 Wabash-av.—One comfortable furnished front room, [illegible]

215 South Clark-st.—A suite of pleasant furnished rooms, [illegible]

286 Illinois-st.—A handsomely furnished room, for two persons, to rent, with board.

341 Wabash-av.—Furnished back parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife, with board, in the three-story marble front.

244 Wabash-av.—A few more can be accommodated with first-class day board.

249 Indiana-st., east of Dearborn.— [illegible]

268 Wabash-av.—A furnished room [illegible]

282 Wabash-av.—Furnished single or double rooms, with board.

302 Wabash-av.—A suite of family rooms; [illegible]

366 Ohio-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board, [illegible]

381 Wabash-av.—A pleasant room, with the best of board, [illegible]

OLDRIDGE HOUSE—Elegant rooms, [illegible] JNO. OLDRIDGE, Proprietor.

Board Wanted.

[illegible]

For Sale.

[illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

[illegible]

Female Help.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Partners Wanted.

[illegible]

Personal.

[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1869.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is issued every morning for [illegible]. THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY TRIBUNE is issued on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter [illegible].

TERMS:

TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL.

Daily Edition, per year $12.00

Tri-Weekly Edition, per year 6.00

Weekly Edition, per year 2.00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible] delivered, Sunday excepted, 25cts. per week. [illegible] delivered, Sunday included, 30cts. per week. [illegible] remittances may be made either by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or in registered letters, at our risk. Address, TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

THE RAILWAY FARE BILL.

The State Senate, yesterday, concurred in the House amendments to the Railway Fare Bill, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature. We have strong impression that, if the bill is signed and becomes a law, the Legislature will be called together in a hurry to repeal it, before the first day of June next, that being the semi-annual dividend day of the Illinois Central Railroad. Whether a repeal of the law will have the effect to save the State from the consequences of its enactment can only be determined by the courts. In the event that the company is released from the payment of its seven per cent toll to the State, some advantage will accrue to the counties on the line of the road, as they will undoubtedly get their transportation cheaper. The company, being no longer required to pay half a million dollars per year into the State treasury, can reduce their rates of freight and fare to the people on the line of the road very considerably, and will do so if they are wise—in which event it will be much more difficult to get the seven per cent toll restored than it was to get it imposed in the first place. This seven per cent is really paid by the shippers and travellers on the road. They will not exhibit any nervous anxiety to resume that tax again, after it is once fairly off their shoulders.

Governor Palmer is committed to sign a bill restricting railway charges, but he is not committed to sign one putting in jeopardy the claim of the State to seven per cent of the gross receipts of the Illinois Central Railway. This is still an open question to him and we hope he will take time to consider it. It is not too much to say that any person who is concerned, directly or indirectly, in bringing about *that* result, will have reached the vanishing point of his political career. All the law that has been adduced on this point in the debate in the Legislature is not worth a rush. A motion made to procure the opinion of the Attorney General upon it was voted down. In short, there has been a recklessness displayed in this behalf, extremely unbecoming, to say the least.

THE GEORGIA QUESTION.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee on the credentials of Joshua Hill, Senator from Georgia, adverse to his claims to a seat, takes the ground that Georgia is not entitled to representation in Congress, notwithstanding she has been admitted into the Union by solemn act of Congress, and her Representatives in the other end of the Capitol have been sworn in, and are now voting on all measures pending before the House. Thus we have the anomaly presented to us of a State half way in the Union and half way out of it. It is admitted in Senator Stewart's report (which is the most nerveless document we remember to have seen), that a law was passed on the 25th June, 1868, "to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, *Georgia*, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress." It is admitted that Mr. Hill was chosen by the Legislature of Georgia, and that he is qualified in every respect to take a seat in the Senate. But it is claimed that three Representatives out of one hundred and seventy-five, and *four* Senators out of forty-four, in the Georgia Legislature, were ineligible to seats in that body. No evidence was offered to the Judiciary Committee to prove that these persons were ineligible, nor was any examination made. Nothing was adduced in this behalf except the files of a newspaper (the Atlanta Era), containing a report of the investigation made by the Georgia Legislature, which, so far as it is authoritative, disproves Senator Stewart's conclusions. The expulsion of the colored members of the Georgia Legislature, some time subsequent to the election of Mr. Hill as Senator, is alluded to, not as having any bearing upon his claim to a seat, but as showing that no substantial injustice is done to the people of Georgia by excluding him—that is, "it's all in the family."

It seems to us that no comment on such a document is necessary. Any person who reads the report attentively will agree with us that Mr. Hill cannot prove a less useful member of the Senate than the Hon. Mr. Stewart, of Nevada. Senators Conkling and Frelinghuysen, while coinciding in the resolution that Mr. Hill be not now admitted to a seat in the Senate, declined to sign their names to the report, which is, therefore, not the report of a majority of the committee.

PAYING OTHER PEOPLE'S POSTAGE.

We asked the Hon. T. W. Ferry, of Michigan, to assign a good reason for his motion to make the people at large pay the postage on letters sent by those who write to Congressmen. Mr. Ferry answers:

"I am in favor of abolishing the franking privilege altogether, but so long as it exists, am for reciprocity of right between people and representatives.

"There is no justice whatever in exempting members of Congress from the payment of postage upon their correspondence to their constituents, and requiring the same constituency to prepay upon their mail matter to their representatives. The relation is an official one, involving much correspondence and the transmission of much valuable matter in the shape of documents and other public proceedings and records. So long as the franking privilege exists let it bear equally upon people and representatives. The relation is mutual."

We take issue with these arguments. There is no reciprocity in the matter. A member of Congress is a public agent, attending to the business of his constituents—the public—for which service he is paid, or takes, a salary, mileage and various perquisites. He has many letters to write to his constituents on *their* business, and public documents to send them for their information and use. It would be unreasonable to ask him to pay the postage on these letters and documents out of his own money, as the postage might eat up all his salary, and, besides this, the mail matter is on other people's business and not on that of a member in his capacity as a citizen. It is, therefore, right and proper that the cost should be defrayed either out of the Treasury or by the persons to whom the letters and documents were sent; but the objection to the latter course is that not one in five would pay the postage on most of the documents and speeches scattered over the country by the honorable gentlemen.

But the case is altogether different with regard to sending letters to members of Congress. The writers are not representatives, but constituents. They correspond about their own business and interests, and each one should pay his own postage, instead of having it taxed upon his neighbors who do not write. One man will send a hundred letters and five hundred circulars to Congressmen when chasing after an office, a contract, a job, a patent extension, or other personal favor. Why should he not pay his own postage, and what right has his Representative to charge other people with the cost of this office-seeker's or speculator's correspondence? People writing to members of State Legislatures and State and county officers pay their own postage, and people writing to Bureau officers and agents in Washington do likewise; and why should not the same rule apply to communications sent to Congressmen? Why should not the rule be uniform? State Legislatures may properly vote a sum of money out of the contingent fund to pay for stationery and postage. But they have no right to vote money out of the State Treasury to pay the postage of those who write to them. [illegible]

[illegible] is paid about $7,000 a year for writing letters and sending documents to his constituents, and performing the other duties of his station. If the relation is mutual, why should not people who write to him be also paid out of the Treasury at the same or some other rate, for the time they spend in so doing? If Mr. Ferry will reflect a moment he will perceive that the reason assigned for his motion is fallacious, and that his vote was given *for* a wrong principle, viz., to take money out of the pockets of the many and give it to the few, without consideration and without their consent. He says he is in favor of abolishing the franking privilege. We never knew a Congressman that did not *profess* to be in favor of it; but somehow or other they manage never to have an opportunity to vote for it.

A NEW RAILROAD LAW.

There is a bill pending before the Legislature of this State which contains the following section:

"SECTION 1. That any railway company organized under the laws of this State, or any consolidated railway company organized under the laws of this and any other State, may, in the manner herein provided, from time to time, increase or diminish (to not less than seven) the number of its directory and other officers; and may, in like manner, from time to time, alter and prescribe the time, place and manner of their election, and their term or terms of office, authority and duties, respectively. A majority of the shareholders of any such company, by an instrument in writing, signed by them respectively, from time to time, in person or by proxy, may empower the Board of Directors to make the alterations and by-laws herein authorized; and, whenever an instrument of that nature shall be filed in the office of such company, signed as aforesaid, said board may make such alterations and by-laws, when, in their judgment, the interests of the company require the same. But any corporation availing itself of the provisions of this act is hereby required to have a majority of its Directors residents of the State or States in which such company is located."

Is this law intended to permit the present directory of any railroad company, incorporated under the laws of this State, to perpetuate itself in office? Is it intended to permit a majority of the present directory of such railroad to reduce the number of its Directors and officers by the exclusion of the minority? Is it intended to vest such majority with the power to change, not only the time and place of election of officers, but to transfer the election of Directors from the stockholders to such majority of the present Directors? Does it mean that the majority of the shareholders shall have all the power heretofore vested in the holders of a majority of the shares? Does it mean that a majority of the Directors shall have the power to extend, at their pleasure, the terms of their own office, and to prescribe their own duties and powers? Does this act mean that one hundred persons, holding $100,000 of stock in any railroad in this State, may empower a majority of the present directory of such railroad company, incorporated by the laws of this State, to disregard the wishes and protest and votes of the holders of $10,000,000 of the stock of said company, and to exclude, at their pleasure, the latter from all control or voice in the election of Directors or officers?

If this propsed law does not mean these things, then what does it mean? Where did it come from? Who asked for it? What special interest does it seek to advance? Does any railroad want it? If so, which company?

We advise the Legislature to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a provision that a majority of the Boards of Directors of all railroads in this State shall be actual residents of the State of Illinois, except in cases where such railroads operate in other States. The efficiency and well being of a railroad depends largely on the acts of its Board of Directors, and these Directors cannot know what is best for the road or its customers unless they reside here. The prosperity of the State is so intimately bound up in the good management of its railroads that such a law is certainly justified upon public grounds.

THE GRATUITY BUSINESS.

The recklessness with which legislative bodies sometimes disburse the public money is strongly illustrated by two instances furnished by recent action of the House of Representatives at Washington. Two years ago Mr. Switzler was elected a member of that body from the State of Missouri. His seat was contested. The Committee on Elections reported in favor of his right to the seat. Further examination was asked, and the committee again, at this session, reported in his favor. The House, however, forgetting justice in partisan feeling, voted that he was not entitled to his seat, and that his contestant was. Whereupon the House sought to palliate its injustice by voting full pay to Switzler. Of course, the man who has been voted in will have to be paid also, and for the full term; so the unjust decision of the House will cost the people $10,000 or $12,000. We doubt whether any portion of the people are willing to be taxed that much for the mere sake of ejecting a legally-elected Democrat to give place to a Republican who was not elected.

Inspired by this unjust proceeding, a gentleman from Indiana the next day offered a resolution that the members of Congress from Arkansas be paid for the full term of the Fortieth Congress—that is, be paid two years' salary of $5,000 each, with mileage both ways, for each session. These gentlemen were elected last spring, and were admitted to seats in July last. We think that outside of the House of Representatives there is a pretty universal opinion that when the members from Arkansas are paid for the full time they have actually been members of Congress, they will be most liberally compensated for their service to the country. In this matter public opinion may be wrong; but we do not think that these services have been, or are now, or will be, of such transcendant value that an exception should be made to the extent of voting them double pay, for which purpose the government must raise the money by an increase of tax upon the salt and other food of the people. The act of Congress increasing the pay of members of Congress to $5,000 was commended by its stipulation that no member should be paid for services not actually rendered; but this proposition is to pay them for a term which was two-thirds spent before they were elected or became members of Congress, and before Arkansas was declared to be entitled to representation at all. Both of these propositions are unprecedented, even in the numerous cases of reckless expenditure of public money by Congress; and yet men who would shrink from a forcible abstraction of money from the Treasury, consider it in no way discreditable to take the public money under the form of a resolution against law, against precedent, and against every principle of honesty and justice. If the gentlemen from Arkansas are in such need of money, and if they are personally such meritorious persons, let the members who favor this resolution tax themselves twenty or forty dollars each and raise the sum proposed. That would be a much stronger evidence of the esteem in which they hold their Arkansas brethren than to vote that the money be raised by a special tax upon the homesteads and weekly earnings of the whole people. When this proposition comes to a final vote let the yeas and nays be taken, that the country may know which of their Representatives vote to raise money by taxation to pay gratuities to gentlemen from Arkansas, or any other State.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee to-day had a protracted discussion on the subject of granting subsidies to the Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads, and it was decided to adopt the plan of guaranteeing interest on bonds, fixing the rate at thirty thousand dollars per mile. Senator Howard is preparing a bill, and will report it in a day or two. Senator Wilson and others on the committee opposed it strenuously.—*Washington Despatch.*

These two projected railways would require this guaranteeing subsidy for an aggregate length of about four thousand miles of line. At $30,000 a mile the cost would be $120,000,000, and the interest on the bonds to be paid or guaranteed by the government, $7,200,000 per annum. Eventually the government will be called to assume the payment of the principal as well as the interest. And very soon after the proposed bill passes, numerous other roads, requiring similar guarantees of interest to the amount of tens of millions, will be pressed on Congress with all the ravenous importunity of a [illegible] lobby. Already one of the Louisiana Senators has introduced a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] pervading the lobby is to rush all these schemes through Congress before General Grant is inaugurated President, as they dread the insurmountable opposition he may interpose to their grand game of plunder.

The New York *Tribune* is having a "jaw"—we cannot call it by any other name—with Mr. Delmar, late Chief of the Bureau of Statistics. The *Tribune* complains that it cannot obtain from the Treasury Department "so simple and "primary a fact as the amount of customs "revenue collected on any particular "article enumerated in the Tariff act, "whether it be sugars, molasses, teas, "coffees, wines, hardware, cutlery or dry "goods."

It may well be doubted whether any compilation or publication of statistics would enable the New York *Tribune* to publish the truth in regard to the existing tariff. In a recent criticism on Commissioner Wells' report it stated that the customs revenue from imported sugar was $67,000,000 annually. The Commerce and Navigation report for the last year, a document easily accessible, gives the total importation of each article, with the duty levied upon the same, from which it is easy to ascertain that the customs revenue from imported sugar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, was $25,842,147.63, instead of $66,740,000 as stated in the New York *Tribune*. Its other criticisms on Mr. Wells' report were fully as wide of the mark as this.

Two years ago the Legislature passed a law requiring railroads to deliver consignments of grain to warehouses along the line of its road. This is what is generally known as the Warehouse law. The Alton & St. Louis Railway, in April, 1868, refused to deliver grain at the National Elevator, situated between its track and the river, near Adams street, in this city, but subsequently issued an order that upon all grain consigned to that elevator five dollars per car additional freight should be charged. The elevator company applied to the Superior Court of Chicago for an injunction requiring the railroad company to deliver grain at such warehouse, and enjoining it from making a discriminating charge. The Superior Court refused the injunction, and the case was taken to the Supreme Court. We print this morning the very able opinion of the latter Court, delivered by Judge Lawrence, in which the decision of the Superior Court is reversed, and the injunction ordered to be issued temporarily, to be made permanent, unless the facts, as stated in the bill, are disproved. The constitutionality of the Warehouse act, and its general propriety and justice, are irresistibly argued by Judge Lawrence.

It is stated that in one of the bills before Congress it is proposed that the government appropriate $500,000 to build a bridge over the Mississippi River at Rock Island, connecting the cities of Rock Island and Davenport. This is a generous proposition. There are several other points on the Mississippi and on the Ohio Rivers where bridges might be constructed with great convenience. They want a bridge over the East River connecting New York City and Brooklyn. If Congress is to go into the bridge-building business, let there be a general distribution of the bounty. In Chicago we have given up bridge-building, and we will take our share of the plunder in tunnels. We are sure the good people of Davenport and Rock Island will not object to giving Chicago a half million of dollars to facilitate intercourse between the portions of our city now separated by the river.

Amendments to the Judiciary System.

A Washington despatch says the Senate Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill to amend the present Judicial system of the United States as follows: That the Supreme Court shall consist of nine Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum, and for this purpose another Associate Justice shall be appointed; that for each of the nine Judicial Circuits Judges shall be appointed, with the same power and jurisdiction as Justices of the Supreme Court. Circuit Courts in each circuit to be held by the Justice allotted to the circuit alone, or with the Circuit Judge, and in the absence of either, or both, by the District Judge alone. The last section provides that nothing in this act shall affect the power of Justices of the Supreme Court. As Judges of the Circuit Court, they are not required to attend more than one term in any district within their circuit during the period of two years.

It is found that the present bench of Supreme Judges are unable to travel their districts and hold courts therein, and also devote sufficient time to the vast mass of business that comes before the full bench in Washington.

Miscellaneous.

The recent St. Albans ritual trials, in England, cost $100,000.

About 4,000 Spaniards have volunteered to go to Cuba to fight for its connection with Spain.

"Judge and Jury," a humorous though disreputable performance, has been suppressed by the London police.

The Hercules, a new iron-clad, the English claim, is the fastest and most powerful war vessel afloat.

The new Russian cannon that fires 900 shots a minute, is extremely easy to handle and very effective up to 1,800 yards.

Brougham's new theatre, in New York, will seat but 900 people, every one of whom, however, has an unobstructed view of the stage.

A citizen of New Bedford, Mass., sickened himself nearly to death by hiccoughing incessantly for a week.

A $20,000 Unitarian Church now replaces the one destroyed by fire, in Somerville, Mass., one year ago.

The clerk of a Lowell (Mass.) store, arrested on Saturday, confesses to having embezzled $4,000 worth of his employer's property.

A stalwart negro of Evansville, Ind., the other night, "laid out" three policemen before he could be arrested.

An economical New Hampshire Benedict curtailed his yearly household expenses $300 by letting his wife see him kiss the servant girl.

A bankrupt Boston merchant has lately received $7,000 from a former clerk whom he befriended.

On Saturday, Mr. Coffman committed suicide in Pella, Marion County, Iowa, from no other apparent cause than that of abject despondency.

The revivals in Shushan, Washington County, N. Y., continue, 230 converts having been already added to the churches. The bar business at the hotels has been seriously reduced.

At a recent ball at the French Court the guests consumed 10,000 ices, 1,500 glasses of punch, 6,000 of sherbet, 400 or 500 chickens, 800 bottles of champagne and 1,500 bottles of Bordeaux.

A gentle husband of Greensboro, Va., cracked his wife's neck by playfully shaking her. She became paralyzed and was confined to bed several days. He values the discovery.

I. C. Clifford, a Sabbath School teacher and hopeful Son of Temperance, has left his wife in Bridgeport, Ct., and fled across the Atlantic with $1,600 of his wife's money.

At a recent ball in Albany, N. Y., $50,000 worth of jewelry was exhibited by the fair ones, while several delicate forms were encased in $800 shawls.

A negro girl, aged eleven years and eight months, living near Pulaski, Tennessee, recently gave birth to a female child. Both are living and well.

In the late fire in Ottawa, Ont., 1,000 copies of Small's "Chronicles of Canada" were destroyed, also Small's manuscript of his new work, "The Birds of Canada; Their Habits and Their Eggs."

A queen of the Paris *demi monde* received as a New Year's gift an emerald necklace, composed of seventy-two emeralds, each stone of which was separately wrapped in a 1,000f. note.

The subscription list for the grand musical jubilee in Boston rapidly increases. Carl Zerrahn and Julius Eichberg will act as conductors, while Mr. Gilmore will retain the general supervision of the instrumental and [illegible] forces.

A correspondent writing from Pesth declares that throughout the empire a growing prosperity is discernible. Every trade is brisk and all industrious persons can find plenty of employment. The year 1867 was Austria's *turning point*, both in a political and commercial sense.

Mr. Jacob Furbick, of Nora, Ill., is suspected of having poisoned his daughter in November last. Rumors to this effect attained such proportions that Furbick suggested that the remains be disinterred and submitted to a medical examination, which the Galena *Gazette* says was to have been done on Wednesday.

The local of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says he saw two young ladies on the streets of that city, the other day, whose hats were prairie chickens! The feathery cuticle was prepared as a taxidermist would prepare them before mounting, and stuffed with the young ladies' heads. Think of this Western novelty, ye Eastern milliners, who are ever on the *qui vive* for something rare and racy, and then weep for vexation.

At a fashionable wedding reception, in New York, recently, the parlors were profusely ornamented with native and exotic flowers; but the glory of the exhibition was a centre piece, consisting of a beautiful bower of the most exquisite tint and variety, and in the midst of which was a large shallow glass tank, resembling a miniature lake, with its banks overgrown with aquatic vines, flowers and shrubs. Upon the silver water rested the graceful figure of a swan, constructed of flowers. The whole presented a most unique and beautiful sight and elicited constant eulogy.

The speech from the throne to the Russian Parliament, pronounced by the Premier, began thus: "May the Lord, the Lord of Worlds, forever sustain and keep the life-giving shadow of His Majesty and Sultan over his peoples. Amen." Whereupon the assembled members—seventy-two Turks, three Orthodox and three Catholic Christians, and one Jew—rose, and, at a given sign, thrice said "Amen." This was followed by a long and cordial pause. After a while, the Pasha [illegible] [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Warehouses vs. Railroads.

Important Decision—Constitutionality of the Act of 1867.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

Railroads—Warehousemen—Duty of Railroad Companies to Deliver Grain to the Warehouse of the Consignee when Directed so to Do—Constitutionality of the Act of 1867 on that Subject—Remedy in Chancery by Injunction, if the Railroad Company Refuses to Perform that Duty.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29, 1869.

The following important opinion, by Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, in the case of Vincent *et al.* vs. The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, which was argued at the last September term of the court in Ottawa, has been filed during the present January term at Springfield. It will be seen that Judge Lawrence vindicates the constitutionality of the Warehouse law passed by the General Assembly of 1867:

Vincent et al. v. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered the opinion of the Court:

This was a bill for an injunction brought by the appellants against the appellee. The defendant demurred to the bill. The motion for an injunction and the demurrer were heard at the same time. The demurrer was sustained and the bill dismissed, whereupon the complainants appealed. The substance of the bill is briefly and correctly stated in one of the arguments for appellant, as follows:

The complainants own and occupy a warehouse in the city of Chicago, known as the National Elevator, situated upon the line of the defendant's railroad, and connected with it by a side track about 350 feet in length, and situated between two blocks from the freight depot, and between that and the passenger depot. The warehouse is provided with all the ordinary machinery and conveniences for the handling of grain in bulk, and the owners had established, and up to the time of the acts complained of in the bill, were conducting a large and profitable business as warehousemen. The greater part of the business of the complainants consisted in the storing and the transfer of grain which was transported over the defendant's road, and up to about the 1st day of May last, the defendant had delivered to the complainants all the grain consigned to them, without objection. The side track connecting the defendant's road with the complainants' warehouse was constructed under the following circumstances: The grantors of the complainants then being the owners of the lot upon which the warehouse is situated, and through which the road of the defendants passes, on the 18th of September, 1860, conveyed to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway a strip of land through the lot, to be used by the railroad company as a right of way, the grant being subject to the following, among other conditions: "That said railroad company shall, when required, construct on, and for the use of the owners of said lot 2 in block 70, free of charge, a side track and switches, in all respects equal to those used by the company." This agreement was recorded, and the defendant had notice of the conditions. Subsequently the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway conveyed an undivided half of its right of way to the Joliet & Chicago Railroad, of which the defendant's railway is the successor, and the right of way is now jointly owned and used by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and the defendant. On or about May 8, 1868, the defendant began to refuse to deliver into the complainant's warehouse the grain consigned to it, although received by the defendant with proper directions as to its delivery, and to deliver all grain transported over its road into the warehouse of Munn & Scott, even when consigned by the shipper to the National Elevator; and on the 29th of April, 1868, the defendant issued the following notice:

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD,
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, April 29, 1868.

TO AGENTS: On and after May 11, and until further notice, grain may be consigned to the National Elevator, Chicago, if shippers so order, at an additional charge of five dollars per car, for delivery of cars at elevators, on all grain so consigned. Agents will add five dollars per car to our charges on the way-bill.

All unconsigned bulk grain will be delivered to the Union Elevator as heretofore. Please notify shippers. T. B. BLACKSTONE,
President and General Superintendent.
JAMES SMITH, General Freight Agent.

After May 11th, and up to the time of filing the bill, the defendant has, in some instances, refused to deliver to the complainants the grain consigned to them, and this absolutely and irrespective of charges, and in other cases has refused to deliver them grain, except upon the payment by the shipper of five dollars per car, in addition to the regular charges for freight. It is alleged in the bill, that the complainants' warehouse is as conveniently situated, with reference to the delivery of cars into it, as any of the elevators or other private places in the city; that it is the uniform custom of the railroads to deliver freight into such places, free of charge, and if such delivery is a proper subject of charge, that five dollars per car is excessive and extortionate, and wholly disproportionate to the service rendered. It is also alleged that the acts of the defendant caused an irreparable injury to the complainants, and that the defendant threatens to continue them. The bill concludes with a prayer that the defendant be restrained from delivering cars of grain, consigned to the complainants, to the warehouse of Munn & Scott, or to any other place, except as consigned; and from imposing the charge of five dollars per car for delivery at elevator, nor any other excessive charge. The demurrer admits the statements of the bill to be true.

It will be seen in the foregoing abstract of the bill that the question presented by this record, in brief, are, whether the appellants have a legal right to insist upon a delivery at their elevator or warehouse of grain consigned to them, without discriminating charges against them, such warehouse being connected with the track of the railway in the manner above stated, and if they have such right, whether the powers of a Court of Chancery can be invoked to protect it.

The rule of the common law, requiring common carriers by land to deliver to the consignee, has been so far relaxed in regard to railways, from necessity, as in most cases to substitute in place of formal delivery a delivery at the warehouse or depot provided by the company for the storage of goods. It has repeatedly been held by this court, that a railway company may discharge itself of its liability as a common carrier by safely depositing goods in its warehouse, and there holding them under the responsibility of a warehouseman, until demanded by the consignee. These decisions proceed upon the ground that a railway has no means of delivering beyond its own lines. But the question presented by this record is of a different character. There are in some facts connected with the vast internal commerce of this State, of which, independently of any averments in the bill, we will take judicial notice. The immense quantities of grain which are annually transported to Chicago over our lines of railway, making that city, with the aid of contributions from neighboring States, one of the great grain markets of the world, are chiefly sent in bulk. The grain is ordinarily consigned to commission merchants, who have erected vast warehouses, termed elevators, connected by side tracks with the main line of some railway, and provided with machinery for the rapid unloading of the cars. [illegible]

[illegible]

had in view only grain warehouses erected upon the land of the railway companies. If there be such warehouses erected in Chicago they would stand in little need of the aid of the Legislature for their protection. The Legislature had its eye turned in the opposite direction. Its evident object was to prevent the growth of those injurious monopolies in the grain trade which would almost necessarily result from the toleration of such a practice as that which these appellees have adopted. [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RAILWAY FARE BILL.

Speech of Hon. H. B. Miller, of Cook County, in the Legislature.

Mr. MILLER. MR. SPEAKER: When the question of warehousing railroad fares was first mentioned, without examining into the merits of the subject, or the real causes of complaint, I stated that I should favor such a measure. Since that time I have listened attentively to the discussion of this subject, examined into the figures presented, and I find my position untenable. [illegible]

[illegible]

The road has been compelled to advance the price of local freight to cover the loss on passengers, and the farmer, who travels but little, pays part of the fare of the business man and the man of pleasure. Now, gentlemen, you pass this restriction measure here, and the result will be the same.

Mr. Chairman, let us for a moment glance at the [illegible]

One other point and I am done. There is no State in the Union, financially, in a better condition than Illinois. There is no people more prosperous than those of the northern part of the State. But, Mr. Chairman, there is a portion of the State which does not enjoy this high state of prosperity. [illegible]

In conclusion, if the man who made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before was a benefactor and deserved well of his country, how much more honor ought to be allowed on those who projected and carried to completion our magnificent system of railroads, which have converted our Western wilds into a granary for the benefit of mankind!

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

Safe Opened and One Hundred Thousand Dollars Stolen.

From the Baltimore American, Jan. 27.

Early on Saturday morning last information was received here by the independent detective firm of Smith, Pierson & West, that a very heavy bank robbery had occurred at New Windsor, Carroll County, and Messrs. Pierson and West, accompanied by General E. B. Tyler and another gentleman, experienced in the working of safe-locks, engaged a fast team and drove immediately to New Windsor, arriving there on Saturday afternoon. An examination disclosed the fact that some time during Friday night the National Bank of New Windsor had been entered by thieves and ninety-nine thousand dollars in money and securities stolen. The bank building is a two-story brick structure, the office located on the lower floor and the meeting room for the Board of Directors on the upper floor. The burglars had climbed to the windows of the second story, and easily gaining admittance through them passed down to the lower floor and into the office. Behind the counter was an iron safe of the Lillie pattern, fastened with a patent combination lock. This lock does not open with a key, but by means of certain combinations of figures and letters, which are made by means of a revolving knob and circles of letters and figures around it. The burglars had either discovered the combination to which the lock had been set or had picked it, opening the safe and completely stripping its interior of everything of value that it contained. They then re-locked it and forced off the knob, completely closing it against the efforts of the bank officers when they discovered its condition on Saturday morning. They did not know the loss they had sustained until General Tyler and his assistants opened the lock on Saturday afternoon, although the fact of the broken lock showed that it had been tampered with.

Ninety-nine thousand dollars, in all, were the contents of the safe. Of this amount ninety thousand were in the following securities, which were the property of private parties, and had been deposited with the bank for safe keeping: [illegible]

The remaining $9,000 were in greenbacks of the denomination of $1,000 and $500, and were the property of the bank. So far as is known, none of the above securities have been put upon the market here.

The robbery was evidently committed by men who were experienced hands at their nefarious profession, and had, besides, carefully calculated their opportunity. [illegible]

For Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Chicago Evening Post.

David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of Revenue, has, in the last three years, proved his fitness for dealing with financial, economical and industrial questions, to the complete satisfaction of every man of sense, who is acquainted with what he has done. Of all those in Washington whose have any part in the management of financial affairs, he is the best grounded in the principles of enlightened political economy, is most thoroughly acquainted with the details of our industrial and commercial system, and is most capable of suggesting from his knowledge a plan of legislation coherent and systematic in its parts and beneficent as a whole. We are for him as Secretary of the Treasury in General Grant's Cabinet.

The difficulty that the country has encountered in the management of its monetary and commercial affairs, has not been want of general intelligence, patriotism or honesty on the part of those who have had most influence therein. Mr. Chase was undeniably able, and so was Mr. Fessenden, and so is Mr. McCulloch; but each one of these men went into office without any special preparation for its duties; and each one at the commencement of his official career found himself so overwhelmed with cares that the acquisition of the technical knowledge necessary to his highest usefulness, was impossible; hence neither was strong enough to make head against the aggressions of particular interests upon the prosperity of the whole; hence again, Congress, composed mainly of men who were anxious to do right, but had not the remotest notion of the direction in which the right lay, left at the mercy of those whose interest it was to mislead and betray, have never had a financial rudder for its guidance. No Secretary of the Treasury has had the power, by the extent, variety and exactness of his information about what a Secretary should know, to compel it to his wishes. The result has been a series of enactments so ruinous in their character, and so precious in their operation, that, had not the country had resources of wealth and patriotism that no country ever had before, it would have been beggared and destroyed by the mistakes of its friends. Our revenue system, judged by its effects upon the industry of the people, was, when first put in operation, a contrivance which did nothing so effectually as to destroy the good effect expected from the tariff; and the tariff was so blind and sweeping in its exactions, levying indiscriminately upon that which could and that which could not bear the burdens of taxation, that it is a miracle that anything has survived it. Raw material taxed when it should have been exempt, enormous duties upon articles in the production of which we ought to defy the competition of the world, impost upon impost piled upon ship-building, thus indirectly upon our commerce; double, treble, quadruple taxes charged upon industry that should have hardly borne anything; enormous monopolies, like that of the salt-boilers, built up by robbery of honest buyers; excessive stimulation of manufactures and the consequent discouragement of agriculture; heavy burdens thrust upon transportation that should have been left as free as possible; millions upon millions, nay hundreds upon hundreds of millions of money shoved into the pockets of protected monopolists, which ought to have gone into the public coffers—these and innumerable other results of legislative blundering are the consequence of the lack in the Secretary of that comprehensive knowledge without which that officer is to-day a benefactor and to-morrow a curse.

In the complexities of our governmental system, made still more difficult of management by the inherited prejudices and errors of our people, the Science of Taxation is what few men are permitted to master. The average number of Congressmen know as little of it as the Chaldean language. The need of the government is the presence in the Cabinet of some man who does know it—a man who has the power of intellect to enable him to grasp the subject as a whole, and the special training which will enable him to frame a system, the various parts of which shall be in harmony with each other, and the general effect of which shall be an equal distribution of the benefits and burdens of government over all industries and pursuits. We believe Mr. Wells to be the man. In his hands we believe that the interests of manufacturers would be still further promoted by the destruction of the monopolies that some of them enjoy, and the removal of the disabilities under which others suffer; that the business of ship-building could be resumed; that our lost export trade in woven cottons and the hundred other products of our workshops and looms could be regained; that the taxes would be more fairly imposed; that the revenue of the country would be largely increased; and that national credit would be firmly re-established. If such results are promised by the appointment of a man outside of all political rings, whose special knowledge is more complete than that of any other man on the continent, why go groping among the political hacks of the day for a candidate for the Secretary's place?

A. P. Hyde fell through a scuttle, in Providence, on Monday, a distance of forty-five feet, [illegible]

THE NORTON CONTRACT.

Lease of the Water-Power of the Canal at Lockport.

Communication from the Governor and State Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 25, 1869.

To the Hon. John Dougherty, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the Senate:

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of January 20th, 1869, I have the honor to transmit a communication from Major Sheridan Wait, the State Trustee of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, which affords all the information under the control of this department in relation to the subjects embraced in the resolution.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
JOHN M. PALMER, Governor.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1866.

The President offered the following preamble and resolution:

Upon the application of Messrs. Norton & Co., millers, etc., of Lockport, Illinois, dated May 7th, 1866, for the use of the surplus water which may be created there by the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Lake Michigan and the valley of the river Desplaines. Considering the direct pecuniary advantage which the canal will derive by the introduction of the additional machinery at Lockport for milling and other manufacturing purposes of the character set forth in the application of Messrs. Norton & Co.; considering also the propriety and justice of communicating to Messrs. Norton & Co., at an early day, the decision which the Board of Trustees may be made in regard to said application, in order that ample time may be afforded to Messrs. Norton & Co. to make arrangements for putting up the additional buildings and machinery, as explained by them in their interview with the Board of Trustees, at the Canal Office in Illinois, May 8th;

Resolved, That the additional water which may be produced at Lockport by the deepening of the cut between Lake Michigan and the River Desplaines, be leased to Messrs. Norton & Co., for a period of twenty years, upon the following terms and conditions:

1. That Messrs. Norton & Co. pay for the use of the additional water which may be furnished them under this lease, an additional annual rent, which shall bear the same proportion to the whole quantity of water supplied as the rent now paid by them under their existing lease bears to the quantity of water now furnished to them.

2. That a clause shall be inserted in the new lease securing the new Board of Trustees against any claim for damages on the part of Messrs. Norton & Co., arising from the stopping off the supply of water by the canal at Lockport, unless the same shall be the result of some palpable neglect or mismanagement on the part of the Board of Trustees or its agents having immediate charge of the canal.

3. That in consideration of the advantages secured to Messrs. Norton & Co., by the proposed new lease of additional water, as above stated, that they relinquish absolutely the claims heretofore presented by them for alleged damages to their business, accruing from the shutting off the water and the closing of the canal for the purpose of deepening the same, say between November 15, 1865, and April 1, 1866. And further, that they consent to waive any and all future claims for damages of the same nature, which may arise during the period required for completing the deepening of the canal, as that work is now being executed by the city of Chicago, even if it should require more time than is contemplated and specified in the existing contract.

4. That Messrs. Norton & Co. shall covenant to furnish or to subject to other parties any surplus water which may remain unemployed after their own wants are supplied, at the same rate per annum for the use thereof as Messrs. Norton & Co. may themselves be bound to pay the Board of Trustees for their use of the same. Further, that the terms and conditions which Messrs. Norton & Co. may require of the sub-lessees shall be satisfactory to the Board of Trustees.

5. This lease shall run for a period of twenty years from the 1st day of July, 1866, but Messrs. Norton & Co. shall not be required to pay more than one dollar per annum consideration thereof until the additional water is actually furnished to them, as contemplated in the foregoing resolutions.

6. The above resolutions shall not be considered binding on the part of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal until Messrs. Norton & Co. shall have filed their acceptance of the same in writing with the Secretary of the board, whereupon the agreement shall be considered complete and binding upon both parties to the same.

Signed in New York, June 4, 1866, by W. H. Swift.

Signed: W. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GREBBELL,
SHERIDAN WAIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21, 1869.

His Excellency, John M. Palmer, Governor of the State of Illinois:

Your communication enclosing to me a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate on the 20th inst., in reference to the leasing of the water privileges of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, specified in the accompanying documents, which is a copy of the resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan canal, authorizing the leasing to Messrs. Norton & Co., of Lockport, Ill., of the surplus water which may be created there by the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between Lake Michigan and the valley of the River Desplaines, [illegible]

[illegible]

In compliance with your request, I have thus given you all the information in my possession in reference to the matters embraced in the resolutions of the Senate.

I hereby return the copy of resolutions of the Board of Trustees enclosed to me.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,
SHERIDAN WAIT, State Trustee.

Tribute to the Memory of Mrs. John L. Wilson, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 29, 1869.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The announcement of Mrs. John L. Wilson's death, that appears in a late paper, calls for more than a passing tribute to one whose many excellent qualities won for her a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances. She was a woman fitted, both by nature and education, to adorn equally the social and domestic circles. Endowed with quick perceptions, and possessing capacities at once appreciative and sympathetic, she was eminently calculated to awaken the admiration of the light hearted as well as endear herself to those whose sorrows made her draw near as comforter and consoler.

[illegible]

Frail and small is little Fannie, angels look and see

If of sorrow's burdens any light enough there be!

None! The child is weak and tender; pity, watch and keep her,

And, Oh angels, than a mother's let your love be deeper!

Lead her very tenderly—human paths are rough;

When a child is motherless that is grief enough!

In the solemn night-time, angels, when her little head

Aches to find a mother's bosom, gather round her bed;

Smooth the shining tresses with your unseen hands,

Lead the tiny spirit to the heavenly lands

Let no yearning sting her with a vague unrest

For the peaceful shelter of a mother's breast.

Let her dream and wander through the pearly gates

Where her spirit-mother patient stands and waits.

Give her fairest visions, that her soul may grow

Unto graces heavenly, even here below.

That her life may ripen into deeds sublime,

And her feet turn heavenward on the shores of Time.

Angels, lead her tenderly!—human paths are rough;

When a child is motherless that is grief enough.

ANNIE LEONARD GARLAND.

Supreme Court of Illinois.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 29.—The following is a list of causes just decided by the Supreme Court, Third Grand Division:

[illegible]

—Union Hide and Leather Company vs. Scherman, affirmed. [illegible]

[illegible]

People's Docket. 5—Collins et al. vs. The People, reversed and remanded. 268—Stephenson vs. Browning, reversed and remanded. 160—Bunker et al. vs. Greene, reversed and remanded.

CLEVERLY DONE.

A Sharper Outwitted by a Woman.

An adroit Chicago thief and sharper has just come to grief at Aurora, Ill., his downfall being the work of a respectable lady of that place, whom he had succeeded in swindling to a considerable extent. From the Aurora *Herald*, which contains a sketch of the transaction, it appears that, on last New Year's Day, a fine-appearing, well-dressed young man, giving his name as Henry L. Abbott, and representing himself as having been in the general office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in Chicago, applied for a situation at the sewing machine rooms of Mrs. M. A. Giles, of Aurora. He showed himself perfectly conversant with the handling of machines, was of modest, pleasing deportment, and altogether seemed to embody the requisites of a first-class canvasser. He was taken on probation. On the following day Mrs. Giles, having occasion to deliver two machines at Batavia, Abbott obtained permission to accompany her and take charge of the delivery of one of the machines. Their business accomplished, Mrs. Giles and her new assistant returned to Aurora, where, on the following day, which was Sunday, Abbott attended church twice, and, by his serious, fervent demeanor, gave evidence of being a most pious and devoted Christian. The high moral dodge seems to have completed his recommendation, as Mrs. Giles at once struck a bargain for his services as canvasser.

[illegible]

IN CHANCERY.

The Case of Zuedick vs the Chicago City Railway Company.

In the Circuit Court yesterday there came up a case of Volaire Zuedick vs. Chicago City Railway Company. This is a bill in chancery to restrain the defendants from proceeding in an action at law to defend an action of the case brought by complainant for personal injuries received. The case had been set for hearing, but the hearing was continued upon the application of Mr. Hitchcock, who stated that he had lately been appointed to represent the road, to fill the vacancy created by the election of Judge McAllister to the bench. In this case, by the bill and evidence it appears that Zuedick, in February, 1866, took passage upon a car of the company, upon the rear platform. The conductor ordered him to proceed to the front platform after having received and punched his ticket. The passage was taken near Camp Douglas, and it is said that there was ice upon the ground. Shortly after arriving upon the front platform it is alleged that Zuedick was thrown or jerked from the car, and that, falling thus thrown, his ankle joint was dislocated, and some of the bones of the foot were severely broken. [illegible]

[illegible]

It was stated in court that, probably, the railroad company would attempt to prove the validity of the release, and thereupon the case was set over until the third Monday of February, it being agreed that the common law case might be set upon the trial docket, defendant waiving its right to object to its being so placed by reason of the issues not being made up.

Indictments.

The grand jury of the Superior Court completed its labors yesterday and was discharged. The following true bills were returned into Court:

W. Zeremba alias Charles Zeremba. Murder. The indictment charges that the prisoner administered deadly poison (conine) to the late Jacob Becker, and that the deceased met his death as the consequence thereof.

John Feeney. Indictment for murder. It is charged that prisoner caused the death of Ellen Feeney by striking her upon the head with some deadly weapon, the nature of which is unknown.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

"BUCK" HOLBROOK, the notorious bruiser, appeared yesterday before Judge Sturtevant, at the Armory, to answer the charge of vagrancy. He looked as if he had been in a recent scrimmage, where his eyes got blackened and his unprepossessing physiognomy pounded into jelly. Mollie Tuppen, *alias* Holbrook, appeared to prosecute, when he charged her with having smashed his windows and crockery-ware in his house; to which the amiable Mollie promised to further wreak her vengeance on the rest of the crockery some time in the afternoon. "Buck" had taken too large a cargo of whiskey aboard, and was rather slow from the effects of overindulgence. His witnesses were not present, so he applied for a continuance until Wednesday morning, which the Court granted, fixing the bail at $500.

THE BODY of the woman who was accidentally killed, on Thursday night, by falling off a Clark street sidewalk, was yesterday identified as that of Mary Doyle, formerly a resident of the Bridewell. At the inquest held upon the remains the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and severely censured the owners of the lots in front of which the casualty occurred (Nos. 537 and 539), for failure to have a proper barrier constructed on the sidewalk, which at that point is about nine feet high.

THE CORONER yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Fitzgerald, who died quite recently from injuries received by being run over by a locomotive of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, at Twenty-second street. From the testimony elicited, it transpired that Charles Lake, the engineer of the locomotive, was driving his machine, when the accident occurred, at the rate of eight miles an hour. The jury rendered a verdict censuring the man Lake for criminal carelessness.

A NEWSBOY, named John Lynch, was yesterday caught stealing subscribers' papers in North Wells street, and handed over to the police. He had three copies of the *Times*, three of THE TRIBUNE, and two of the *Journal Advertiser*. Justice Quinn sent him to the Catholic Reform School. He (the boy) said it was his first offence. The gentleman who caught him says he has seen him play it before.

THE PRACTICE of following carriers and picking up newspapers has grown so prevalent of late that a special bill to punish offenders has been introduced into the Legislature, with a view of abating the nuisance. Yesterday Thomas Leach, a boy of thirteen, was caught picking up papers, and was packed up himself and brought to the Armory, whence he was sent to the Reform School.

SAMUEL BECK, a veteran attender at the Armory, was there yesterday charged with stealing some curls from a female. Although false, the hairwas her own, and she had him arrested. The Justice held him in $300. This same individual forgot to return $1,800 which he induced a fool to deposit with him some time ago.

"IRELAND AND THE IRISH" is the topic for a lecture, as will be seen in our list of advertisements, to be delivered next Tuesday evening in the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church. The lecturer is Mr. J. B. McLeod, a native of Ireland. He has delivered lectures in many of our Eastern cities, and, from the opinions of the press, is likely to gain for himself a wide reputation.

O. P. EMERY was yesterday before Justice Dreandord, charged by Mr. Goldenberg with obtaining a small quantity of produce under false pretenses. He was committed for trial in default of $300 bail.

FREDERICK BUCHMANN was found under the table of a boarding house, and as he could not satisfactorily account for his presence, the Justice at the Armory, yesterday, held him for trial in $500 bail.

MR. O. B. STEWARD, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, charged an inmate named Charles Grant with stealing two books. Judge Sturtevant held him in $100 to answer at the Recorder's Court.

AT THE ARMORY, yesterday, Thomas Cummings was held for trial in $300 bail for stealing some tea and a vest.

WILLIAM PIERCE was before the Justice at the Armory, yesterday, and was mulcted in $10 for stealing coal from the St. Louis Railroad.

J. H. NORTIN, an amateur policeman, undertook to arrest two Germans and was arrested himself and fined $15.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CONCERT.

The weather seems to be in league with the fates against the Ross-combination concerts, but, notwithstanding the mud and rain, the fog and the drizzle, there was a large and very brilliant audience in attendance upon the second concert of the series at Farwell Hall, last evening. Among the noticeable features of the concert were Miss Phillips' superb singing of the *Non più mesta* and the encore to it, the familiar ballad, "The Dearest Spot on Earth;" Levy's cornet solo "Alexis," which, of course, had an encore, to which he replied with a smooth, plaintive melody called "Solitude," for the first time in this country, also a waltz of his own writing called "The Levy Waltz," also for the first time in this country. One of the most grateful features of the concert was Mr. Pattison's performance of Liszt's "Campanella." The precise, beautiful and clear reading of which gained him a hearty *encore*, to which he replied with a graceful rippling melody, "The Fire Fly," by Prudent. Since the days of Gottschalk we have not had so pianist here of equal merit, and it may be fairly questioned whether his technique is not even superior. Both hands are thoroughly educated, as was evidenced in parts of Liszt's "Campanella" where the left hand takes the melody in thirds, precise tempo, and the right is occupied with long-sustained trills and intricate chromatics, which were given with the utmost nicety and certainty. Mr. Pattison is certainly an artist of extraordinary ability, and we are glad that the audience were so prompt to recognize the fact.

This afternoon the troupe give a matinee at the hall for the benefit of the association, for which they offer the following excellent programme:

PART I.

1. Duet—Piano and Violin .... [illegible]

2. "Thou art so near and yet so far" .... Reichardt. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

3. "Non più Andrai," from Nozze di Figaro .... Mozart. Sig. FERRANTI.

4. Grand Fantasia—"Doctor of Alcantara" .... Pattison. Mr. J. N. PATTISON.

5. "Return O God of Hosts" (Samson) .... Handel. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.

6. Cornet Solo—"[illegible]" .... Angelina. Mr. J. LEVY.

PART II.

1. "Il Postillione" .... Balfe. Sig. FERRANTI.

2. "Fantasia on Freischutz" .... Moeser. Mr. CARL ROSA.

3. "Bay of Biscay" .... Braham. Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

4. "The Message" .... Blumenthal. Miss PHILLIPS.

5. "Excelsior Polka" .... Levy. Mr. J. LEVY.

6. Duet—"Trovatore" .... Verdi. Miss PHILLIPS and Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons had a very substantial benefit last evening, notwithstanding the bad weather, and appeared in the double rôles of "King René's Daughter," in which she sustained the rôle of *Iolanthe*, a blind girl, and as *Mrs. Oakley*, in "The Jealous Wife," a rôle which is one of her best. This afternoon "Romeo and Juliet" will be repeated.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Holman Troupe gave the Duchess last evening to a fair house, and give their last performances this afternoon and evening.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

The programme at the Dearborn Theatre for this afternoon and evening is the pretty comedy, "She Would and She Would Not," "Working the Oracle" is underlined for Monday.

THE KELLOGG CONCERTS.

The receipts from the sale of seats for these concerts, up to last evening, amounted to over six thousand dollars.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson to be the Conservative Candidate for Governor—His Plan of Campaign.

Correspondence Louisville Courier Journal.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25, 1869.

I will give you briefly, but accurately, a pen picture of the situation in Tennessee at the present moment.

Andrew Johnson is expected to arrive here by the middle of March. He has written to his friends to say that he will be a candidate for Governor. No one will oppose his nomination. It will be made spontaneously by the Conservatives; and his platform will consist of "universal amnesty and impartial suffrage," on which the people of Tennessee have risked their claims from the first.

He is expected to do two things:

1. He will talk to the negroes as no one else has ever talked to them.

2. He will waken the East Tennessee "loyalists" to a sense of the perils of the present State Government as no one else can waken them.

Johnson is not a whit like Etheridge. Nor is he an orator like Colyer. But he is a prodigy of muscular power before the Tennessee masses, who consider him a child of destiny, marked by Providence to be their next Governor.

Johnson's purpose is to secure a Conservative Legislature, which will return him to the Senate of the United States in the place of Mr. Fowler. But for their faith in him the people of the State—by whom I mean the disfranchised masses—would make no contest this summer. They consider the existing system a machine, and they regard its operation as little less than certain. Johnson does not. He says he has fought a worse fight, and won it. He says he can break up the Loyal Leagues as he broke up the Know Nothing lodges. He will denounce the Ku-Klux in unmeasured terms. He will take strong national ground on all national questions, and he expects to carry all before him.

The Radicals themselves apprehend his coming. Moreover, they are disunited. Fletcher will probably go into the State Senate, which will elect him Speaker. This will give him the Gubernatorial succession in '71. He is an able man—the ablest in the State on many points—and is a Republican, but not a Radical. He is backed by a growing sentiment in his party.

Senter, the present Speaker of the Senate, is in the line of safe precedents. If Brownlow should die or resign, Senter would be Governor, but Brownlow declines to do either, and Senter is secretly disconcerted. Shrewd Radicals already look on him with distrust. He is a quasi-rebel in '61, and is a smart East Tennessee lawyer with some taste and spirit.

If Brownlow does not give him—what he considers his right—that is, the Governorship—he will do mischief. Brownlow's term as Senator begins the 4th of this coming March. His term as Governor does not expire till the following October. Will he hold on to the State office until it expires and then go to Washington and draw his back pay as Senator from the 4th of March? He will. It is plain ciphering to a man who has nothing to lose. But there are other considerations. There are personal and presidential motives—motives which he cannot resist—that impel him. If he should give up the Governorship to Senter, what would become of his present deputies?

For Tennessee, you must know, like Gaul, is divided into three parts. These are severally designated East, Middle, and West Tennessee. Dr. Pearne, a Methodist preacher of Knoxville, is Governor of East Tennessee. Dr. Boynton, a son-in-law of Brownlow, and Sack Lewis (colored) are the principal Governors of Middle Tennessee; but even they are absent, or living about loose, it is customary for those who have public business to transact to go out and hunt down a Governor. Two from among the various and carpetbaggers of Nashville. The Governor of West Tennessee is Dr. Pearne No. 2, a brother of the Knoxville Governor. All these Governors act in the name of Brownlow, who is at home with the palsy, having ceased to be of any significance, or to possess any sense of responsibility. The Radical party is controlled by strangers, all kept going by negroes, and the chief mainstay is Moses Stokes.

This Moses is a large, thick-set Moses, a Moses with a cast pate and red face, and a voice as loud as that of Bottom, the weaver, a Moses passing the wit of man to say what manner of Moses he is or is not.

Johnson is also a Moses.

"And when Moses meets Moses,
Then comes the tug of war."

I think it is fair to predict that the chances are even; that the fight will be sharp and close; and that Johnson may come out of it with flying colors.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for January 29th, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are, 1st, Lightning, 2d "Clear," "rain," "snow," [illegible]

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LITTLE GOLDIE;

A STORY OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY MRS. SUMNER HAYDEN.

(HATTIE HATEFUL.)

Author of "Risen from the Dead," "The Drop of Crimson," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

One of the most beautiful places in the State of New York may be found a few miles back of the waters of the Hudson River, and having a delightful view of that beautiful stream.

Upon a green, sloping hillside, a wide roofed, low cottage farm-house stands embowered in a group of grand old trees—elms, whose lofty heads have bowed before ten thousand storms, and yet they lift them as proudly as ever.

A garden of bright-hued flowers extends from the ivy-colored porch in front of the house to the green buckthorn hedge, and between the hedge and the road a smooth sloping bank of green intervenes, for the cottage stands a little back from the road.

Broad fields, cultivated to their fullest extent, lay all around, and a wide belt of woodland bounds the farm on two sides, extending back upon the hill. Back of the low farm-house are the orchards, now in the spring time white with apple blossoms and pink with the bloom of the peach tree.

In the wide, white-floored kitchen a plump, pleasant-faced matron is wetting the tops of several loaves of brown bread, preparatory to putting them in the brick oven, within which the fire is roaring and crackling.

This is Mrs. Mellen, and her three daughters are in the room with her.

Three as handsome, blooming young ladies as one could select from among a thousand.

The eldest, Annabell, called "Belle," was stirring a bowl of eggs for the Indian corn pudding, which stood in the earthen pot, waiting beside the brown bread for the fire to be taken from the oven.

May, the second daughter, was filling the pumpkin pies, "to set in the mouth of the oven," as Mrs. Mellen had said. She was humming a low, sweet snatch of song, and ever and anon glancing out of the window, through the blossoms of the pear trees, along the grass-bordered road.

Goldie, the youngest and pet of the whole family, was sitting upon a low rocking-chair, pouting her cherry lips, pulling the leaves from a spray of apple blossoms which she held in her hand, and letting the white and scented leaves fall upon her dainty white Marseilles apron, so prettily braided with black, and ruffled at the edge.

Farmer Mellen idolized this child, and loved her more than all the others. He entered the kitchen this morning, with his blue check frock and his wide-brimmed hat, proclaiming him the farmer that he was.

"What's the matter, pet? Who has been plaguing Goldie?" he asked, stopping to pat her showering, curling, golden hair.

"Matter enough, I should think!" she exclaimed, pulling vigorously at the leaves of the branch from the appletree, now that the blossoms were all destroyed.

"What have they said to my Goldie?"

"It's Belle and May! They have coaxed mother to say I can't go over to the old house with the party who are going for a ride this afternoon! Belle is afraid there'll be somebody there to take the shine off her! The great vain thing!" exclaimed the irritated Goldie, in answer to her father's question.

"What's the reason Goldie can't go, mother?" he asked.

"I haven't said she *could not* go. I merely told her it would be better for her to stay at home, as the other girls were both going. I shall need somebody here to help me about getting the supper. You know who is coming to-night!" answered the farmer's wife, a glorious smile of mother-love lighting up her face.

"Yes, I know Christopher is coming home from college, but he'll stop at the old house where the young folks are going to have their frolic. He'll come home with our gals, and it won't hurt him in the least to wait for supper if it is not ready. Of course he'll stop at the old house!" continued the farmer.

"Of course he will!" blazed Goldie; "and it is because Frank Whitney and Ned Cameron are coming with him, that Belle and May are determined to keep me at home! I'll flirt with your beaux, young ladies; see if I don't!"

"Hush! hush! you are getting excited, pet," remonstrated the father.

"Come, come, girls! Don't get to quarrelling!" laughed Mrs. Mellen, looking up at the top of the oven to see if the bricks were of a white heat.

"They shan't tease Goldie, anyhow," said the farmer. "If anybody goes to the party you shall go, sis."

Goldie's blue eyes flashed triumphantly; she knew her father's will to be law in that house.

CHAPTER II.

Farmer Mellen owned, in addition to the homestead, an old place that had once been a large farm. The old house had fallen into disrepute, being called "haunted" by the credulous, some having affirmed to having seen lights flashing through the windows at midnight, although the house had not been inhabited for years. Others had heard strange sounds proceeding from its gloomy old walls—sounds like human voices in mortal agony, and sometimes blows and the sound of supplication. It had even been said that a woman's voice had been borne upon the night wind, sometimes shrieking and again in low moans.

Therefore, no person cared to live there, and Mr. Mellen had purchased the place for half its real value.

Weeds grew with rank grass in the once fine gardens, and the hedges had been trampled down by the cattle that now fed upon the grass up to the very doors, where young voices had long ago made glad music.

This old house was covered inside with dust and cobwebs, but the young people, with Belle Mellen at their head, had chosen it as the wild place of holding a frolic in its empty rooms.

A few of them had been there, and swept the lower floors and walls and decorated the old beams and corner-posts with wreathed evergreen, while from the huge beam extending across the middle of every room, wreaths and bouquets of early flowers had been suspended.

The broad, old-fashioned kitchen, with its smoked walls and huge, open fireplace had been chosen for the dancing hall, and the long table formed of pine boards resting upon the barrels brought down from the attic, was to be loaded with pastry and fruit, for the enjoyment of the young folks.

It was to this frolic that Goldie was so anxious to go, and would have gone, had not Belle and May suggested the idea of her staying at home to assist Mrs. Mellen about getting tea ready for the expected brother, and his two aristocratic young friends, from college.

Now she was determined not to go; and at two o'clock in the afternoon the long hay-wagon was drawn from the wagon house adjoining the barn, and old Tom, the steady, slow-going horse, harnessed to it.

A jolly young farmer, one of the neighbor's sons, was ready to drive, and at a quarter past 2 they set off; twelve as frolicsome young folks as could well be found in as many miles.

Other wagons deposited their loads at the old house, until a large company had assembled. They had no thought of remaining after dark; but Christopher Mellen and his classmates did not arrive until near the time set for breaking up the frolic, and returning home.

Christopher declared that he would allow nothing of the kind.

"We have not had a taste of the fun!" he said, swinging Belle upon the floor to the music of the old fashioned fiddle, and going through a schottische. "We propose to adjourn to the west room where the table awaits us, and enjoy the bountiful collation spread there, and afterwards trip it on the light fantastic, &c., for at least three or four hours. I wouldn't mind dancing till daybreak. Minnie Howland allow me the exquisite felicity of escorting you in to take something to eat!"

Minnie Howland had been engaged to Christopher Mellen for nearly a year, and was only waiting for him to choose a profession, and become settled to it, to become his wife.

She was accustomed to his wild manner, and accepted the offered arm, and they led the way to the supper table.

Belle Mellen and Frank Whitney followed, May and Ned Cameron coming next, and the others following in order.

For the first time in many years the old house echoed to the joyful voices of youth, and merry laughter rang through the rooms, waking the echoes in the empty rooms above.

"I wonder how long it has been since a gay party assembled here last?" cried May Mellen, after listening to the fun in silence, for a few moments.

"Not since Noah left a few of his ark-born sardines here!" answered Christopher, gaily.

A peal of laughter followed this rude speech, and May continued:

"It is no subject for a jest, Christy! Only think of it! Sometime there must have been young people as gay as ourselves, who held their little revels here. People who are now grown old, or dead, once laughed and sang, loved and hated, within these very walls.

"Perhaps the people of a century ago held a merry making here, more boisterous than this."

"If they could have done it in any better style than this, we ought to give them three cheers," replied Christy, determined not to allow any one to moralize while the frolic lasted.

The young man who had been sent to the Home Farm for candles had now returned, and the rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The company arose from the rustic feast and repaired to the kitchen and keeping-room, when the dancing at once commenced.

The reckless young pleasure seekers enjoyed the dancing until nearly midnight, when some of the young ladies proposed returning.

"We should have been treated to a glimpse of the ghost, girls," cried Christopher, "as a reward for the young ladies to scream, and cling to their partners."

"Let us give three cheers for the ghost!" cried one reckless youth.

Others responded, and a deafening cheer went to the rafters.

Was it the echo of gay voices that caused that heavy rumbling sound in the rooms over those in which they stood?

The most daring were silent now, for a rushing, roaring noise, followed by a sound as of the rolling of bones in a coffin, fell upon their ears.

At the same moment a whizzing noise in the wide stone chimney arrested their attention, and a horrible object came slowly in sight. It was something like a man's head in shape, with eyes and mouth of fiery appearance, while from the nostrils a bluish flame streamed forth. Two rows of even, saw-like teeth gleamed ghastly in the sulphur scented light behind them.

The air was filled with a sulphurous odor, and the fearful object disappeared up the chimney.

"I shouldn't have thought you would have dared to say that!" exclaimed Belle Mellen, pale and frightened, yet indignant withal.

The girls all clung trembling to their partners and another remarked:

"You have summoned the ghost, now it remains for you to get rid of them!"

As if in answer to her words, the appearance again made its appearance, and this time the young people rushed from the room [illegible]

[illegible]

entire party were hastening away from the old house in the wood.

One or two attempts were made by Christopher to rally the spirits of the party, but it was in vain. They were all silent, and the party that had set out with joy and high spirits, returned shivering and ill, leaving all their baskets and articles used about the table behind them.

* * * * *

Farmer Mellen and his wife were sitting by the comfortable wood fire, awaiting the return of the young people, when old Tom dashed into the yard quite ahead of his usual speed.

The door was thrown suddenly open, and Belle rushed into the kitchen where her father stood, exclaiming:

"If ever I was glad to see the inside of this house it is now!"

"What's the matter?" asked the father.

May followed Belle into the kitchen.

"Matter enough!" she said; "we've had a dreadful time!"

"Where is Tim?" asked Christopher, entering the kitchen, followed by his classmates, Frank Whitney and Ned Cameron.

Tim was the chore boy, and always attended to the horses when they came in late.

"Haven't you seen Tim? He went over to the old house with the carriage horse, and the light wagon! Goldie changed her mind about an hour ago, and she coaxed father to let Tim have the horse and wagon to carry her over. Haven't you seen them?" asked Mrs. Mellen, speaking rapidly.

"No—no! What if poor little Goldie should be lost?" gasped May.

She threw herself upon a chair, and essayed to speak, in vain.

"What's the trouble over there?" asked the farmer, putting on his coat, as if going a long distance.

"Oh! a terrible sight," answered Belle, who first recovered her voice. "Some one called the ghost, and a fearful object, all fire and brimstone, with big eyes and mouth of flame, came down the chimney and something roared and rattled overhead. I never believed until now that the old house was haunted!"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the old farmer.

Mrs. Mellen was listening to the sound of wheels coming up to the yard.

"There they be!" cried Mr. Mellen, going toward the door with the lantern.

He was met at the door by Goldie, who fell upon his breast, and clinging to his arm hid her face upon it.

"Have *you* seen it?" gasped May. "Did you see it, Goldie?"

Goldie was speechless.

* * * * *

CHAPTER III.

The following morning dawned bright and fair. It was the Sabbath.

In the afternoon, the young people went to church, riding all together in the family wagon. Christopher drove the horse, and Goldie sat beside him, while an extra seat was put in the center of the carriage, facing the back seat. Upon this the two young gentlemen sat, and Belle and May occupied the back seat.

They were a merry party, and gaily enjoyed the ride home, although Frank Whitney seemed to be more interested in the fresh young sister of his betrothed bride, than the betrothed bride, with all her proud beauty.

The long Sabbath day at length drew to a close, and in the twilight the young people, joined by others, rambled to the top of Maple Hills, according to a custom of many years' standing.

A delightful walk home in the moonlight finished the day; and when the hour for retiring came, Goldie Mellen laid her bright head upon her snowy pillow, to dream of a handsome dark face, with glorious black eyes, that had looked into her heart. She clasped every glance of Frank Whitney's splendid eyes, and every touch of his lips, voice close to her young heart, and treasured them there, not knowing that it was love that thrilled her soul, and bade her yield her thoughts and fancies at his command.

The weeks flew by on golden wings!

Ned Cameron was more than ever devoted to his pretty May, and had no thought for any other, although he treated all with respect.

But Frank Whitney was in a state of indecision and unrest.

He did not wish to give up Belle entirely, for he was proud of her royal beauty, and wished to own her as his wife.

He would not disgrace him in his own circle of society, and he often thought of the sensation she would cause when he introduced her there.

Yet, he could not deny to himself that he loved Goldie better than Belle! More than this, he had whispered his passion to the sweet little maiden, and she had listened to his words, although she knew that it was unsisterly to do so.

She idolized Frank, and was never happy for a moment unless he was near her.

Belle was obliged to be much with her mother, as they kept no hired help while Christopher was at home, and Mrs. Mellen could not do the work alone.

Besides this, Belle had felt the change in Frank, and knowing from the very first, his devotion to Goldie, and her proud spirit held itself above trying to win him back.

She loved Frank, and the one dream of her life had been to become his wife, and dwell with him through all the coming years, loving and beloved.

Frank and Belle were together by the little brook over the falls, one twilight.

Ned and May strolled away by themselves; and Goldie had persuaded Christopher to ride over to the home of Rivershrook with him.

Belle was proudly silent, answering Frank's remarks with cool indifference.

He said at length: "Why do you seem so careless and cold, Belle? It was not so last summer, Belle"—he lowered his voice, to a tender tone, "when I won your promise to be my bride!"

Belle turned a scornful look upon him, and replied:

"Goldie was not here last summer. Had she been here, it would not have been I that would have listened to your vows!"

A guilty flush mounted to his brow, but he haughtily answered,

"Belle, you are jealous of that child!"

"She is not a child, Frank! Although but little more than a child in stature, or in years, she has rapidly developed her heart since you came here; you know you love her, and you know it is no child's heart that responds to that love! She will please you for awhile, but you will tire of her pretty coaxing ways, and baby face, after a little time, and then you will punish her for making my life desolate! I am willing that this punishment should come through you. It will be bitter, more bitter, than you have won her!"

Frank Whitney could not deny that he loved the face of the proud scornful girl beside him. He rapidly resolved the question in his mind, "Shall I give Belle up, and marry Goldie?"

His heart clung to Goldie, but pride spoke loudly for Belle. He knew that Goldie would not do credit to his taste, in polite society. She was too impulsive and wilful, too apt to laugh and cry whenever she pleased, in defiance of etiquette, or even good breeding. Goldie was childish and charming. A man might be always in love with her, but could he present her to his friends?

Belle interrupted his thoughts, exclaiming:

"You are possibly waiting for me to tell you that you are free! Consider our engagement at an end, if you please!"

A scornful laugh followed her words, and before Frank was aware of her intentions, she had run away from him, and walked toward the house.

His first impulse was to follow her, and make up their quarrel, and he would have done so had not a white-robed form bounded down the hill to meet him, and two warm little hands nestled in his own, while Goldie asked,

"What did you wish to tell me, Frank? I met Belle out here, and she said I must hasten to you, as you had something to tell me; what is it?"

Frank Whitney always acted on the impulse of the moment, and the impulse of that moment was to let Belle go, and take Goldie to his heart, to love and to hold forever, trusting to time and his skill to fit her for society.

He folded her close to his heart, and pressed love's kisses upon her sweet face, whispering:

"It is this: I love you more than all of earth beside; will you consent to become my little wife?"

Goldie's blue eyes gazed into his own, big with wonderment. She asked:

"Are you not promised to Belle?"

"She has broken our engagement. She bade me leave you," he replied.

"Oh, Frank! How good Belle is! If she does not care, and truly give you up, you know how happy I should be, and how proud to be your wife."

She clasped his little hands, and his breath came softly as she spoke, while the moonlight rested upon her upturned face.

In that hour there was nothing in all the world Frank Whitney would have accepted in exchange for his beautiful, wilful little Goldie, lying still upon his breast."

He remained silent for a few moments. Then Goldie spoke.

"I was thinking, Frank, if Belle could give you up willingly. You didn't say anything to vex her, or make her cross, did you?"

"What an absurd idea, little girlie!" he replied, laughing in his old merry way.

She drew a deep breath, and murmured:

"Poor Belle! I pity her, for in all the world there can be nothing so terrible as giving up your love to another! You will never pet me away?"

"Never, love!" he answered, drawing her closer to his bosom. "Never, love!"

All this time Belle was walking under the trees in the orchard back of the house, with clasped hands and white lips. She was tearing from her heart the image of Frank Whitney, and it became her sisterly love for Goldie. It left her heart bleeding and torn, but she threw them out of her life forever, and the struggle was at last.

She met them upon their return with a cold, proud smile, and when Goldie asked, "Do you give him up freely?" she only put away her sister's arms from about her neck, and answered, coldly:

"Yes; I am tired of him!"

CHAPTER V.

THE DEPARTURE.

The golden hours flew all too fast at the Home Farm, and one day in August there was a sad leave-taking.

Christy Mellen and Ned Cameron were going back to college, and Frank Whitney was going abroad.

A letter from his uncle, Major Grant, who was travelling in Europe had been almost an order to suspend his education here, and finish it by a year of travel, at a German university.

Frank hailed the change with joy, although he was sad at parting with Goldie, whom he loved so well.

However, he had decided, and left her with promises of a future return.

She wept herself sick, and for several days after his departure, did not leave her room.

Farmer Mellen muttered about "there being wedding girls enough for young men to court, without settling upon the children with their silly love-making."

"She is young enough ten years from now," said he to Belle. "Why didn't you keep him yourself? I have Goldie to see to!"

"Because I didn't want him, and Goldie did!" answered Belle.

When Goldie mingled with the family again, she was changed.

She was now the gay fancy girl, who had been a bower in an upset of fun or pique all the day.

She was the quiet, and dazed little girl, who seldom spoke now, unless directly addressed, but sat in the chair opposite to all her former [illegible]

[illegible]

Listen to Belle Mellen's words as she entered Goldie's room one evening, early in November. Goldie was sitting in the little low chair by the window, gazing out upon the landscape. The snow had been falling all day with its chilling presence.

Suddenly the quick, jingling sound of the bells fell upon the ears of the inmates of the house.

Belle, who had entered the room but a few moments before, glanced inquiringly at her pale-faced sister, who remarked:

"It is only Tim, going to the post office."

"Who sent him to the office to-night?" demanded Belle.

"I asked him to go, Belle. It is the first of the month, you know," responded Goldie.

There was a mournful accent in her once merrily ringing voice which did not escape the notice of the proud, handsome Belle, whose bosom nevertheless, failed to thrill with a thought of pity or tenderness. She only closed her lips firmly and whispered under her breath:

"Her punishment has begun. Let her suffer!"

"What were you saying, Belle? I did not hear."

"I say that you are a fool for your pains, when you send to the Post Office upon such a night as this for a letter from Frank Whitney."

Goldie glanced into her sister's face with pained surprise, then replied in a tone scarcely above a whisper:

"He wrote to me last month, you know, Belle."

Belle laughed scornfully, and replied hastily:

"But he will never write again. He will not remember you long!"

"Oh, please Belle do not say such cruel things! Frank will not forget me! When he gets my last letter he must come home at once!" mused the poor child, who was scarcely conscious of her words, so strong was her desire to shield her loved Frank from the imputation of inconstancy and assure her own heart that he must be true.

"Why should he come home when he gets your letter?"

"I thought he was not coming home for three years?" answered Belle, looking an unwavering glance straight into Goldie's truthful eyes. Even in the moonlight Belle saw the painful flush creeping from Goldie's cheeks up to her transparent temples, and even to the roots of her golden hair, while her small hands clasped tightly the shawl in which she was wrapped.

She made no answer to Belle's words, and Belle shook her roughly by the arm and asked:

"Why should he come home when he gets your last letter? What did you write?"

"I wrote that he must come! That I should die if he did not return to me. And he will know he will! He must! He will come!" mourned Goldie, rocking her beautiful form to and fro, with clasped hands [illegible] breast.

"You are well!" sneered Belle.

"Oh, Belle! you gave him up to me, or I told him, I don't know what—and—and—oh, Belle you would love me now, I might tell you all."

"I know all without your telling," was the reply.

Goldie turned a frightened glance toward her sister, and asked timidly:

"Who told you, Belle?"

"Common sense tells me that you would not conduct yourself in this way without a cause. Goldie, I know your secret," she said, as she bent forward and whispered in Goldie's ear for her moment.

Goldie shivered as with a sudden chill, and hid her face in the folds of her shawl.

Belle waited but an instant for a reply, and demanded, "Tell me the truth: is it or not?"

"Oh, Belle, I am not so bad as you think! I was married—a secret marriage. What shall I do? Help me, dear sister Belle, and do not look at me with your cruel glances."

The balance of "Little Goldie; a Story of Woman's Love," will be continued in No. [illegible] of

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION,

which is for sale by all Newsdealers, price 6 cents per copy, $3 per year. Be sure and ask for No. [illegible] of

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

That is the number which contains the romance of "Little Goldie; a Story of Woman's Love."

Those who cannot get the paper from a newsdealer can get it for four months from the office of publication, George Munro, 115 William street, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. [illegible]

There is some reason to believe that the way is about to dawn for the principal American railway stocks. It will now be only a few weeks at the furthest to the time when the Union Pacific Railroad will be completed, and the new commercial thoroughfare, which the most far-seeing men of the world have conceded will revolutionize its commerce, will be opened for traffic. One continuous line of railway which is now open from New York to San Francisco, the whole of which half, with its eastern terminus at Omaha, will only be the only route in that half of the continent open to commerce, but it will be under one management. Beyond Omaha, there is at present the carrying business—the great trade of the continent which has from the earliest ages enriched the nations that succeeded in getting the largest share of it, and which has been the great operative point in the progress of Russia—which centres at the remote but true cause of the Crimean war and is now shaping her progress in railway building—the carrying business [illegible] competed for at Omaha by the Western railroads. The present ferment in the New York stock market is caused by the purchases of the great cliques to get control of through routes from the Eastern seaboard to Omaha. The heavy purchases of Cleveland & Toledo, Michigan Southern and Rock Island, and Toledo & Wabash, and Northwestern, have caused an advance in those stocks as well as some others, are reported to be with that object in view. Just what roads the cliques may succeed in practically consolidating, we of course not be known until it is all done; but if these projects are in progress is [illegible]. Besides this, the attention of European capitalists has been turned to the stocks of Western roads lately, not only from their prospective share in the Asiatic trade, but from the dividend paying capabilities which the enormous crops of the increasing crops of the West seem to promise for the roads, and English investments in Western stocks have consequently increased considerably. In the past year as ever before, we see it in the case, in the New York *World* that last evening has been entertained by a number of the leading railroad Presidents in the most prominent capitals of Europe, to join in an advertisement from New York to the West next spring, which is intended to be one of the most notable affairs of the kind witnessed in this country. The object is to get foreign capitalists more familiar with the resources of the West, and to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Western railroads with the possibility of increased [illegible] capital, and the certainty of a long and immense foreign trade next year, the Pacific Railroad, there is a prospect of a large and permanent increase in the value of many of the stocks.

This was a notably dull day, not only in banks, but in general trade. In the Money market everything is in the same situation as yesterday: Money moderately easy in banking quarters, except at banks where checks are drawn strictly on grain and provision dealers. From the last comes the only very active demand for money that is now experienced in the market. Dealers, lumbermen and others are comparatively easy for funds, and the aggregate of their supply of funds is [illegible] to meet the demand of the grain operators.

There were some heavy remittances of currency to the country to-day, the largest amounts going to Omaha, to be used in the monthly payments of railroad construction contracts, and smaller amounts to the corn and cattle-raising districts of this State, though not in sufficient amount to indicate any particular change in the marketing of produce.

Exchange continues firm at ½ to ¼ the between banks, with also a good counter demand. Bankers continue to sell to their customers at 1-10 premium and to buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds continue dropping and are quoted to-day about [illegible] lower than yesterday. This is the more remarkable as the whole list of railway stocks have been feeling the stimulating effect, for several days past, of the increase in money, and the whole stock list is being up to 5 percent higher than a week ago. Dealers rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 7-30s, June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]

Below are given the closing quotations of Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

	Last Interest day.	Jan. 29, 1868.	To-day.
1881s	Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	Nov. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '65, new	Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '67	Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s of '68	Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s	Sept. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were [illegible], on the [illegible], and [illegible] on the [illegible]. The range in New York for the day was:

10:30 a. m.	[illegible]	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11 a. m.	[illegible]	1 p. m.	[illegible]
11:15 a. m.	[illegible]	2:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]	3:30 p. m.	[illegible]
11:45 a. m.	[illegible]	4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Demand fair and supply ample. [illegible]

[illegible]

LITTLE GOLDIE;

A STORY OF WOMAN'S LOVE.

BY MRS. SUMNER HAYDEN.

(HATTIE HATEFUL.)

Author of "Risen from the Dead," "The Drop of Crimson," &c., &c.

CHAPTER I.

One of the most beautiful places in the State of New York may be found a few miles back of the waters of the Hudson River, and having a delightful view of that beautiful stream.

Upon a green, sloping hillside, a wide roofed, low cottage farm-house stands embowered in a group of grand old trees—elms, whose lofty heads have bowed before ten thousand storms, and yet they lift them as proudly as ever.

A garden of bright-hued flowers extends from the ivy-colored porch in front of the house to the green hawthorn hedge, and between the hedge and the road a smooth sloping bank of green turf serves, for the cottage stands a little back from the road.

Broad fields, cultivated to their fullest extent, lay all around, and a wide belt of woodland bounds the farm on two sides, extending back up on the hill. Back of the low farm-house are the orchards, now in the spring time white with apple-blossoms, and pink with the bloom of the peach tree.

In the wide, white-floored kitchen a plump, pleasant-faced matron is setting the tops of several loaves of brown bread, preparatory to putting them in the brick oven, within which the fire is roaring and crackling.

This is Mrs. Mellen, and her three daughters are in the room with her.

Three as handsome, blooming young ladies as one could select from among a thousand.

The eldest, Annabell, called "Belle," was stirring a bowl of eggs for the Indian corn pudding, which stood in the earthen pot, waiting beside the Crown bread for the fire to be taken from the oven.

May, the second daughter, was filling the pumpkin pies, "to set in the mouth of the oven," as Mrs. Mellen had said. She was humming a low, sweet snatch of song, and ever and anon glancing out of the window, through the blossoms of the pear trees, along the grass-bordered road.

Goldie, the youngest and pet of the whole family, was sitting upon a low rocking-chair, pouting her cherry lips, pulling the leaves from a spray of apple blossoms which she held in her hand, and letting the white and scented leaves fall upon her dainty white Marseilles apron, so prettily braided with black, and ruffled at the edge.

Farmer Mellen idolized this child, and loved her more than all the others. He entered the low kitchen this morning, with his blue check frock and his wide-brimmed hat, proclaiming him the farmer that he was.

"What's the matter, pet? Who has been plaguing Goldie?" he asked, stopping to pat her showering, curling, golden hair.

"Matter enough, I should think!" she exclaimed, pulling vigorously at the leaves of the branch from the appletree, now that the blossoms were all destroyed.

"What have they said to my Goldie?"

"It's Belle and May! They have coaxed mother to say I can't go over to the old house with the party who are going for a ride this afternoon? Belle is afraid there'll be somebody there to take the shine off her! The great vain thing!" exclaimed the irritated Goldie, in answer to her father's question.

"What's the reason Goldie can't go, mother?" he asked.

"I haven't said she *could not* go. I merely told her it would be better for her to stay at home, as the other girls were both going. I shall need somebody here to help me about getting the supper. You know who is coming to-night!" answered the farmer's wife, a glorious smile of mother-love lighting up her face.

"Yes, I know Christopher is coming home from college, but he'll stop at the old house where the young folks are going to have their frolic. He'll come home with our gals, and it won't hurt him in the least to wait for supper if it is not ready. Of course he'll stop at the old house?" continued the farmer.

"Of course he will!" blazed Goldie; "and it is because Frank Whitney and Ned Cameron are coming with him, that Belle and May are determined to keep me at home! I'll flirt with your beaux, young ladies; see if I don't!"

"Hush! hush! you are getting excited, pet," remonstrated the father.

"Come, come, girls! Don't get to quarrelling!" laughed Mrs. Mellen, looking up at the top of the oven to see if the bricks were of a white heat.

"They shan't tease Goldie, anyhow," said the farmer. "If anybody goes to the party you shall go, sis."

Goldie's blue eyes flashed triumphantly; she knew her father's will to be law in that house.

CHAPTER II.

Farmer Mellen owned, in addition to the homestead, an old place that had once been a large farm. The old house had fallen into disrepute, being called "haunted" by the credulous, some having affirmed to having seen lights flashing through the windows at midnight, although the house had not been inhabited for years. Others had heard strange sounds proceeding from its gloomy old walls—sounds like human voices in mortal agony, and sometimes blows and the sound of supplication. It had even been said that a woman's voice had been borne upon the night wind, sometimes shrieking and again in low moans.

Therefore, no person cared to live there, and Mr. Mellen had purchased the place for half its real value.

Weeds grew with rank grass in the once fine gardens, and the hedges had been trampled down by the cattle that now fed upon the grass up to the very doors, where young voices had long ago made glad music.

This old house was covered inside with dust and cobwebs, but the young people, with Belle [illegible] had formed the wild plan of holding a frolic in its empty rooms.

A few of them had been there, and swept the lower floors and walls and decorated the old beams and cornet-posts with wreathed evergreen, while from the huge beam extending across the middle of every room, wreaths and bouquets of early flowers had been suspended.

The broad, old-fashioned kitchen, with its smoked walls and huge, open fireplace, had been chosen for the dancing hall, and the long table formed of pine boards resting upon the barrels brought down from the attic, was to be loaded with pastry and fruit, for the enjoyment of the young folks.

It was to this frolic that Goldie was so anxious to go, and would have gone, had not Belle and May suggested the idea of her staying at home to assist Mrs. Mellen about getting tea ready for the expected brother, and his two aristocratic young friends, from college.

Now she was determined not to go; and at two o'clock in the afternoon the long hay-wagon was drawn from the wagon house adjoining the barn, and old Tom, the steady, slow-going horse, harnessed to it.

A jolly young farmer, one of the neighbor's sons was ready to drive, and at a quarter past 2 they set off; twelve as frolicsome young folks as could well be found in as many miles.

Other wagons deposited their loads at the old house, until a large company had assembled. They had no thought of remaining after dark; but Christopher Mellen and his classmates did not arrive until near the time set for breaking up the frolic, and returning home.

Christopher declared that he would allow nothing of the kind.

"We have not had a taste of the fun!" he said, swinging Belle upon the floor to the music of the old fashioned fiddle, and going through a schottische. "We propose to adjourn to the west room where the table awaits us, and enjoy the bountiful collation spread there, and afterwards trip it on the light fantastic, &c., for at least three or four hours. I wouldn't mind dancing till daybreak. Minnie Howland allow me the exquisite felicity of escorting you in to take something to eat!"

Minnie Bowland had been engaged to Christopher Mellen for nearly a year, and was only waiting for him to choose a profession, and become settled to it, to become his wife.

She was accustomed to his wild manners, and accepted the offered arm, and they led the way to the supper table.

Belle Mellen and Frank Whitney followed, May and Ned Cameron coming next, and the others following in order.

For the first time in many years the old house echoed to the joyful voices of youth, and merry laughter rang through the rooms, waking the echoes in the empty rooms above.

"I wonder how long it has been since a gay party assembled here last?" cried May Mellen, after listening to the fun in silence, for a few moments.

"Not since Noah left a few of his ark-born sardines here!" answered Christopher, gaily.

A peal of laughter followed this rude speech, and May continued:

"It is no subject for a jest, Christy! Only think of it! Sometime there must have been young people as gay as ourselves, who held their little revels here. People who are now grown old, or dead, once laughed and sang, loved and hated, within these very walls."

"Perhaps the people of a century ago held a merry making here, more boisterous than ours."

"If they could have done it in any better style than we, we ought to give them three cheers!" replied Christy, determined not to allow any one to moralize while the frolic lasted.

The young man who had been sent to the Home Farm for candles had now returned, and the rooms were brilliantly illuminated. The company arose from the rustic bench and retired to the kitchen and keeping-room, when the dancing at once commenced.

The reckless young pleasure seekers enjoyed the dancing until nearly midnight, when some of the young ladies proposed returning.

"We should have been treated to a glimpse of the ghost, girls," cried Christopher, as a signal for the young ladies to scream, and cling to their partners.

"Let us give three cheers for the ghost!" cried one reckless youth.

Others responded, and a deafening cheer arose to the rafters.

Was it the echo of gay voices that caused the heavy rumbling sound in the rooms over those in which they stood?

The most daring were silent now, for a rushing, roaring noise, followed by a sound like the rolling of bones in a coffin, fell upon their ears.

At the same moment a whizzing noise in the wide stone chimney arrested their attention, and a horrible object came slowly in sight. It was something like a man's head in shape, with eyes and mouth of fiery appearance, while from the nostrils a bluish flame streamed forth. Two rows of even, saw-like teeth gleamed ghastly in the sulphur scented light behind them.

The air was filled with a sulphurous smell, and the fearful object disappeared up the chimney.

"I should not have thought you would have dared to say that!" exclaimed Belle Mellen, pale and frightened, yet indignant-withal.

The girls all clung trembling to their lovers, and another remarked:

"You have summoned the ghosts, now it remains for you to get rid of them!"

[illegible]

The entire party were hastening away from the old house in the wood.

One or two attempts were made by Christopher to rally the spirits of the party, but it was in vain. They were all silent, and the party tied and set off, and [illegible], leaving all their baskets and other articles used about the table behind them.

Farmer Mellen and his wife were sitting by the comfortable wood fire, awaiting the return of the young people, when old Tom dashed into the yard, quite ahead of his usual speed.

The door was thrown suddenly open, and Belle rushed into the kitchen where her father stood, exclaiming:

"If ever I was glad to see the inside of this house, it is now!"

"What's the matter?" asked the father.

May followed Belle into the kitchen.

"Matter enough!" she said; "we've had a fright!"

"Where is Tim?" asked Christopher, entering the kitchen, followed by his classmates, Frank Whitney and Ned Cameron.

Tim was the chore boy, and always attended to the horses when they came in late.

"Haven't you seen Tim? He went over to the old home with the carriage horse, and the light wagon! Goldie changed her mind about an hour ago, and she coaxed father to let Tim have the horse and wagon to carry her over. Haven't you seen them?" asked Mrs. Mellen, speaking quickly.

"No—no! What if poor little Goldie should be lost!" gasped May.

Belle threw herself upon a chair, and essayed to speak, in vain.

"What's the trouble over there?" asked the farmer, putting on his coat, as if going a long distance.

"Oh! a terrible affair," answered Belle, who had recovered her voice. "Some one called the ghost, and a fearful object, all fire and brimstone, with big eyes and mouth of flame, came down the chimney and something roared and rattled overhead. I never believed until now that the old house was haunted!"

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the old farmer.

Mrs. Mellen was listening to the sound of wheels coming into the yard.

"There they be!" cried Mr. Mellen, going toward the door with the lantern.

Tim was met at the door by Goldie, who fell upon his breast, and clinging to his arm hid her face upon it.

"Has she seen it!" gasped May. "Did you see it, Goldie?"

Goldie was speechless.

CHAPTER III.

The following morning dawned bright and clear.

It was the Sabbath.

In the afternoon, the young people went to church, riding all together in the family wagon. Christopher drove the horse, and Goldie sat beside him, while an extra seat was put in the center of the carriage, facing the back seat. Upon this the two young gentlemen sat, and Belle and May occupied the back seat.

They were a merry party, and gaily enjoyed the ride home, although Frank Whitney seemed to be more interested in the fresh young sister of his betrothed bride, than the betrothed bride, with all her proud beauty.

The long Sabbath day at length drew to a close, and in the twilight the young people, joined by others, rambled to the top of Maple Hills, according to a custom of many years' standing.

The delightful walk home in the moonlight finished the day; and when the hour for retiring came, Goldie Mellen laid her bright head upon her snowy pillow, to dream of a handsome dark face with glorious black eyes, that had looked into her heart. She clasped every glance of Frank Whitney's splendid eyes, and every touch of his hand, voice close to her young heart, and treasured them there, not knowing that it was love that thrilled her soul, and bade her yield her thoughts and actions at his command.

The weeks flew by on golden wings!

Ned Cameron was more than ever devoted to his little May, and had no thought for any other, although Frank Whitney was in a state of indecision and unrest.

He did not wish to give up Belle entirely, for he was proud of her royal beauty, and wished to claim her as his wife.

He would not disgrace him in his own circle of society, and he often thought of the sensation she would cause when he introduced her [illegible].

Yet, he could not deny to himself that he loved Goldie better than Belle! More than this, he had whispered his passion to the sweet little maiden, and she had listened to his words, although she knew that it was unsisterly to do so.

She idolized Frank, and was never happy for a moment unless he was near her.

Belle was obliged to be [illegible] with her mother, as they kept no hired help [illegible] the farm-house, and Mrs. Mellen could [illegible] to do the work alone.

Besides this, Belle had felt the change in Frank, observing from the very first, his devotion to Goldie, and her proud spirit held itself above trying to win him back.

She loved Frank, and the one dream of her life had been to become his wife, and dwell with him through all the coming years, loving and beloved.

Frank and Belle were together by the little bridge over the falls, one twilight.

[illegible] and May strolled away by themselves; and [illegible] had persuaded Goldie to ride over to the village of Rivershrook with him.

Belle was proudly silent, answering Frank's remarks with cool indifference.

At last he said: "Why do you seem so careless and cold, Belle? It was not so last summer, Belle," he lowered his voice to a tender tone, "when I won your promise to be my bride!"

She turned a scornful look upon him, and replied:

"Goldie was not here last summer. Had she been here, it would not have been I that would have listened to your vows!"

A guilty flush mounted to his brow, but he laughingly answered:

"Belle, you are jealous of that child!"

"She is not a child, Frank! Although but little more than a child in stature, or in years, she has rapidly developed her heart since you came here; you know you love her, and you know it is Goldie's heart that responds to that love; she will please you for awhile, but you will tire of her pretty coaxing ways, and baby face, in a little time, and then you will punish her by making my life desolate! I am willing that punishment should come through you. It will make me better, more perfect. You have won her, [illegible] keep what you have won!"

Frank Whitney could not deny that he loved the sister of the proud scornful girl beside him. He rapidly reviewed the question in his mind.

"Can I give Belle up, and marry Goldie?"

His heart clung to Goldie, but pride spoke loudly for Belle. He knew that Goldie would not do credit to his taste, in polite society. She was too impulsive and wilful, too apt to laugh and sing whenever she pleased, in defiance of etiquette, or even good breeding. Goldie was beautiful and charming. A man might be always happy alone with her, but could he present her to his friends?

She interrupted his thoughts, exclaiming:

"You are possibly waiting for me to tell you that you are free! Consider our engagement at an end, if you please!"

A scornful laugh followed her words, and before Frank was aware of her intentions, she walked away from him, and walked toward the house.

His first impulse was to follow her, and make up their quarrel, and he would have done so had not a white-robed form bounded down the hill to meet him, and two warm little hands nestled in his own, while Goldie asked,

"What did you wish to tell me, Frank? I met May out here, and she said I must hasten to you, as you had something to tell me; what is it?"

Frank Whitney always acted on the impulse of the moment, and the impulse of that moment was to let Belle go, and take Goldie to his heart, to have and to hold forever, trusting to time and his good wit for her for society.

He folded her close to his heart, and pressed love's kisses upon her sweet face, whispering:

"It is this: I love you more than all of earth beside; will you consent to become my little wife?"

Goldie's blue eyes gazed into his own, big with wonderment. She asked:

"Are you not promised to Belle?"

"Belle has broken our engagement. She bade me leave you," he replied.

"Oh, Frank! How good Belle is! If she does not, and truly give you up, you know how happy I should be, and how proud to be your wife."

He clasped his little hands, and her breath came softly as she spoke, while the moonlight flashed upon her upturned face.

In that hour there was nothing in all the world that Frank Whitney would have accepted in exchange for his beautiful, wilful little Goldie, lying so still upon his breast.

They remained silent for a few moments. Then she spoke.

"I was thinking, Frank, if Belle could give you up so willingly. You didn't say anything to vex her, for I know she cross, did you?"

"What an absurd idea, little girlie!" he rejoined, laughing in his old merry way.

Goldie drew a deep breath, and murmured:

"Poor Belle! I pity her, for in all the world there can be nothing so terrible as giving up your love to another! You will never put me away?"

"Never, love!" he answered, drawing her closer to his bosom. "Never, love!"

All this time Belle was walking under the trees in the orchard back of the house, with clasped hands and white lips. She was tearing from her heart the image of Frank Whitney, and her sisterly love for Goldie. It left her heart bleeding and torn, but she threw them out of her life forever, and the struggle was over.

She met them upon their return with a cold, calm smile, and when Goldie asked, "Do you give him up freely?" she only put away her little arms from about her neck, and answered,

"Yes; I am tired of him!"

CHAPTER V.

THE DEPARTURE.

The golden hours flew all too fast at the Home Farm, and one day in August there was a sad parting.

Christy Mellen and Ned Cameron were going back to college, and Frank Whitney was going abroad. A letter from his uncle, Major Grant, who was travelling in Europe had been addressed to him; his education here, and finish it by a year of travel, at a German university.

Goldie hailed the change with joy, although she grieved at parting with Goldie, whom he loved so fondly.

But, he had decided, and left her with promises of a future return.

She wept herself sick, and for several days after his departure, did not leave her room.

Belle Mellen muttered about "there being no great match for young men to court, and run off from the children with their silly love-[illegible]."

"She is young enough ten years from now," said May. "Why didn't you keep him your-self, then?"

"I didn't want him, and Goldie did!" was the reply.

But Goldie mingled with the family again, as it were, and the gay fancy girl, who had brought them up an ocean of fun or plague all the [illegible].

[illegible]

The balance of "Little Goldie; a Story of Woman's Love," will be continued in No. 67 of THE FIRESIDE COMPANION, which is for sale by all Newsdealers, price 6 cents per copy, $3 per year. Be sure and ask for No. 67 of

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION:

That is the number which cotains the romance of "Little Goldie; a Story of Woman's Love."

Those who cannot get the paper from a newsdealer can get it for four months from the office of publication, George Munro, 118 William street, New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

There is some reason to believe that a new era is about to dawn for the principal American rail way stocks. It will now be only a few months at the furthest to the time when the Union Pacific Railroad will be completed, and that new commercial thoroughfare, which the most thoughtful men of the world have conceded will revolutionize its commerce, will be opened for traffic. Of the continuous line of railway which will then reach from New York to San Francisco, the western half, with its eastern terminus at Omaha, will not only be the only route in that half of the continent open to commerce, but it will be under one management. Beyond Omaha, there will be for some years at least, no chance for competition. The carrying business of the great trade of the Orient, which has from the earliest ages enriched every nation that succeeded in getting the largest share of it, and which has been the grand objective point in the progress of Russia—which was the remote but true cause of the Crimean war, and is now shaping her progress in railway building—the carrying business of that trade will be competed for at Omaha by the Eastern roads, and the present ferment in the New York stock market is caused by the projects of the several cliques to get control of through routes from the Eastern seaboard to Omaha. The late heavy purchases of Cleveland & Toledo, Michigan Southern and Rock Island, and the Toledo & Wabash, and Northwestern, which have caused so large an advance in those stocks, as well as some others, are reported to be with that object in view. Just what roads the clique may succeed in practically consolidating will of course not be known until it is all done; but that those projects are in progress is pretty certain. Besides this, the attention of European capitalists has been turned to the stocks of Western roads lately, not only from their prospect of tapping the Asiatic trade, but from the dividend-paying capabilities which the transportation of the increasing crops of the West seem to promise for the roads, and English investments in Western stocks have consequently increased double as much in the past year as ever before. We see it stated also, in the New York *World* that an invitation has been extended by a number of the leading railroad Presidents to the most prominent capitalists of Europe, to join in an excursion from New York to the West next spring, which is intended to be one of the most notable affairs of the kind witnessed in this country. The object is to get foreign capitalists more familiar with the resources of the West, and to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Western railroads. Thus with the possibility of increased investments of foreign capital, and the certainty of having a new and immense feeder next summer in the Pacific Railroad, there is a prospect of a very large and permanent increase in the value of many of the stocks.

This was a notably dull day, not only at the banks, but in general trade. In the Money market everything is in the same situation as noted yesterday: Money moderately easy in nearly all quarters, except at banks whose customers are mostly grain and provision dealers. From these last comes the only very active demand for money that is now experienced in the market. Merchants, lumbermen and others are comparatively easy for funds, and the aggregate of their deposits is slowly increasing, and making a better supply of funds to meet the demand of the produce operators.

There were some heavy remittances of currency to the country to-day, the largest amounts going to Omaha, to be used in the monthly payments of railroad construction contracts, and some smaller amounts to the corn and cattle-raising districts of this State, though not in sufficient amount to indicate any particular change in the marketing of produce.

Exchange continues firm at 75c to 80c between banks, with also a good counter demand yet. Bankers continue to sell to their customers at 1-10 premium and to buy at from par to 1-10 discount.

Government Bonds continue drooping and are quoted to-day about ¼c lower than yesterday. This is the more remarkable as the whole list of railway stocks have been feeling the stimulating effect, for several days past, of the increasing ease in money, and the whole stock list is from 3 to 5 per cent higher than a week ago. Dealers' rates for buying and selling Government Bonds, Local Stocks, Gold and Silver, in this market this afternoon were:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	109¼	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—New Issue	108¾	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	108¾	109
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	108¾	109
U. S. 10-40s, large	103	103½
Cook County 7s	97½	
Chicago City 7s	95	
American Gold	135	
Silver	125	

Below are given the closing quotations for Government Bonds in New York to-day, compared with the prices on the corresponding day of last year, and also the last semi-annual interest day of each issue:

	Last Interest day	Jan. 29, 1868	To-day.
1881s	Jan. 1	[illegible]	113¼
5-20s of '62	Nov. 1	111¾	113¼
5-20s of '64	Nov. 1	109	109¾
5-20s of '65	Nov. 1	109¾	110¼
5-20s of '65, new	Jan. 1	107½	108¾
5-20s of '67	Jan. 1	107¾	108¾
5-20s of '68	Jan. 1		108¾
10-40s	Sept. 1	101¼	108¾

The highest and lowest quotations for Gold during the current month were 136¼, on the 2d, and 135⅛ on the 28th. The range in New York to-day was:

10:00 a. m.	135¾	12:00 m.	135¾
10:45 a. m.	135¾	2:00 p. m.	135¾
11:00 a. m.	135¾	2:30 p. m.	135¾
11:15 a. m.	135¾	3:00 p. m.	135¾
11:30 a. m.	135¾	3:30 p. m.	135¾
11:45 a. m.	135¾	4:00 p. m.	135¾

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—LATEST.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Demand fair and supply ample.

Sterling steady at 108¾@109¼.

Gold dull. Opened at 135¾, advanced to 135⅞, and closed at 135¾.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

Receipts for to-morrow are 70 cars Wheat; 355 cars Corn, of which 312 are New, and 35 No Grade; 22 cars Oats; 3 cars Rye, and 4 cars Barley. To tal, 369 cars, or 166,000 bu.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, but a very quiet set of markets, the aggregate of sales being less than on any day for some time past. The weather was bad, and this operated detrimentally also on the street markets, making trade dull.

Highwines were lifeless. There were no buyers in the market, and when New York was announced dull at $1.00, the views of holders were weakened, and they offered to sell at 99c at the close.

Provisions were weaker and quiet, except on Pork, which was moderately active at the decline. There was no demand for other products. The weakening is believed to be due to the near approach of the end of the month, many outside parties having options deliverable, and no place to put the property, nor no use to put it to; they were hence anxious to dispose of it. Pork sold early at $30.50 spot and seller February, and $30.50 for buyer February, sales aggregating 4,700 brls. Then the market weakened; there were free sellers of spot (or seller the month) at $30.00, but no buyers; one operator offered to shade that price, and sold 100 brls at $29.75, and another offered to sell a round lot at $32.50, seller's option to the end of April. Towards the close there was, however, a little more inquiry, and the market was quoted as closing steady at $30.00, though nominal. Lard was quiet and lower; sales were 1,400 tcs, and that total partially made up of broken lots, part Kettled; sales of two round lots of spot were made at 19¾@19½c—the outside being the last—and the market was quoted as closing steady at 19½c; seller April and March brought 20c, and bets were offered that Lard will sell at 22c within sixty days. Meats were very quiet—lifeless. In fact, The only sales reported were of one lot of Dry Salted Shoulders at 13c, buyer February; a round lot of Cumberland Middles, at Keokuk, buyer February, at 14¾c, and a lot of Green Hams from block at 16c. Beef Hams sold at $30.00; Beef Tongues at $20.00, and Tallow at 10¾c. Grease was inactive.

The statement in our issue this morning relative to the Hog crop is susceptible of being misunderstood. The difference of 300,000 Hogs additional sent to the East is for the whole time since the close of packing in the beginning of 1868—not for the last few weeks. The number of Hogs sent East since packing commenced this winter is only about 40,000 in excess of the number sent East during the corresponding time last year.

There is good reason to believe that some of the sales reported during the past two or three days were made at less prices than those stated. On a declining market there are always those to be found whose interest lies in concealing the weakness as much as possible; this is generally done by reporting p. t.; not often by misquotations.

Dressed Hogs were weaker, as a whole. The influence of the weather largely increased the proportion of soft carcasses this morning, and as shippers were the principal buyers they wanted [illegible], while soft lots were very weak. The market closed at $12.50@13.00 for soft, and $13.00@13.50 for frozen lots.

The volume of business transacted in the Flour market to-day was tolerably large, and a firmer feeling was apparent, although no advance in prices was established. A small lot of White Winter Extras changed hands on private terms. Spring Extras sold all the way from $5.15@6.75—1,200 brls being sold at $5.87½; Spring Superfines at $5.10; and Rye Flour at $6.00. Sales were 3,610 brls.

Wheat was very quiet during the greater part of the session, though large sales early help out the aggregate to a fair average. The market ranged at yesterday's inside prices, with few buyers except for the filling of options maturing to-morrow, and the number of those was small. The liberal receipts of Wheat each day keep the market flush, especially when the millers are requiring so little, and, if that is not sufficient, there are always enough parties tired of holding to place their property on the market at a slight rise. These facts are working to the reduction of speculative confidence; yet a few are gathering courage from the report of light stocks in Great Britain, and augur a fair future for Wheat, as soon as it can be moved forward. On the Open Board the market was quiet and steady at $1.14@1.15, closing at medium figures. On 'Change it opened weaker, at yesterday's closing prices, at $1.14¾ for No. 2 Spring, and soon declined to the ¼c, ruling very quiet at that price till one o'clock, closing weaker at $1.14¾. We quote sales of 3,800 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.19@1.21½; 163,400 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.14½@1.14¾; 4,000 bu No. 3 Spring at $1.05@1.06; and 400 bu Rejected at 98c. Total, 171,600 bu. Seller February sold at $1.14¾@1.14½, and seller March at $1.16.

Corn was easier and more quiet. There was a fair number of orders on the market, but the hard weather operated to prevent purchases, as a good many thought it probable that the rain of to-day is but the beginning of a wet spell after so much fine weather. Hence holders who pushed out for higher prices found no buyers, and the purchases at lower prices were on speculative account. Towards the close the weather brightened up and added a ¼c to quotations. There was nothing doing in Old or New kiln-dried Corn. On the Open Board the market was nominal. On 'Change it opened firm and ¼c better than yesterday's closing prices, at 57c for New, soon advancing to 57¼c, but declined back to 57c, and became more quiet, declining to 56¾c by noon, but with more doing in options, and ruling quiet and steady at that price to the end of the session, closing a shade firmer at 57c. We quote sales of 134,800 bu New at 56¾@57¼c, and 18,800 bu No Grade at 52@53c. Total, 141,600 bu. No. 1 sold at 60c; 59¾c seller last half of April, and 60c seller May. New sold at 57@57¼c seller February; 57¾c seller last half do; and 57¼@58¾c buyer February and seller March.

Oats were stronger, but little better than nominal till late in the session. The extensive shipments of the past few days made holders very firm in their views, and prophetic in the direction of 50c, but there was no shipping demand to-day, and buyers could not realize the appreciation very extensively, some charging that the amounts taken out of store have been simply put into vessel holds, and others that pounds have been reported as bushels. Hence the market was quiet, both for spot and future, options being relatively the weakest, as sellers were more free. On the Open Board the market was inactive. On 'Change it opened towards noon at 49¾c for a new car lots—an advance of ¼c on the closing prices of yesterday—and subsequently one or two lots sold at a slight advance, the market closing steady at the ¼c. Sales were: 34,000 bu at 49¾@49⅞c, and 2,400 bu Rejected at 46@46¼c. Total, 37,000 bu. Seller February sold at 49¾@49⅞c, and buyer February and seller March at 50@50¼c.

Rye was quiet and a shade lower than yesterday's prices. The market opened very quiet at $1.18 for No. 1, and declined to $1.17¼, closing at medium figures for No. 1. Sales were: 3,600 bu No 1 at $1.17¼@1.18¼, and 800 bu No. 2 at $1.16@1.16½. Total 4,400 bu.

Barley was dull and little better than nominal. The market ruled inactive during the morning hour, then opened at $1.74 for No. 2—a decline of 1c on the closing prices of yesterday, and declined to $1.72, closing nominal at $1.70. Sales were: 6,200 bu at $1.73@1.74; and 3,400 bu by sample at $1.72@1.83. Total 9,600 bu. Rejected was lifeless; nominal at $1.45@1.48.

Seeds were in meagre demand, but held firmly at former prices. Sales of Timothy were made at $2.90@3.00; and Flax, $2.30@2.50.

The following despatch was read on 'Change:

"Referring to a suit by Murry Nelson & Co. against the St. Louis & Alton Railroad Company named, on the occasion of an order [illegible] to discriminate to the extent of $5.00 per car of grain, between deliveries at two different elevators. The firm applied to the Superior Court for injunction, the demurrer of the company was sustained, and the firm appealed the case:

"Messrs. Murry Nelson & Co.:

"GENTLEMEN: We have received a despatch from Judge Caton, of Ottawa, stating that the opinion of the Supreme Court in your warehouse case against the railroad has been filed with the Clerk.

"The opinion sustains our view of the case. It holds that by the common law, as well as by the statute, railroads must deliver grain to all warehouses connected by side track with their main track, without discrimination. That the statute is eminently wise and is constitutional and means that railroads shall deliver to all warehouses connected with their main line without extra charge. The order is that the Superior Court grant the preliminary injunction on application, and if the case made in the bill is sustained, that the injunction be made perpetual.

"The opinion is by Judge Lawrence, and is to the point. Yours respectfully,

"WILLIAMS & THOMPSON."

The following telegrams were received to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Flour inactive, lower, at $6.75@7.[illegible]. Wheat dull, heavy, at $1.60@1.61. Corn steady and quiet at 95@96c. Oats salable. Pork nominal at $30.50. Lard lower, weak at [illegible]. Hogs dull at $14.00@14.25. Whiskey dull at $1.00. Gold, 135¾.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.

Provisions easier and quiet. Lard dull at 20c; Meats quiet. Shoulders at 12¾c; Sides at [illegible]. Clear Rib at 16c; Clear at 16¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.

Wheat dull; No. 1 Spring at $1.18; No. 2 do at $1.13. Receipts, 20,000 bu.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Evening.—Consols, 93¼; 5-20 bonds, 75¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 93¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 29.

Bonds, 79¾@79⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 29.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows that bullion has increased 500,000 francs.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25s 6d. Red wheat, 9s 10d@10s; white wheat, 11s 6d. Corn, 34s 6d for old; 32s for new.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.

Wheat dull and lower. Red, 9s 10d@10s. Corn, 34s 6d for old; 33s 9d for new.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.

Cotton—Sales for the week, 77,000 bales, including 12,000 for export and 19,000 on speculation. Stocks, 374,000 bales, including 77,000 American. Quantity afloat, 281,000 bales, including [illegible] American. Market to-day firm; middling uplands, 11½d; middling Orleans, 11¾d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Manchester market unfavorable.

California white wheat, 11s 6d. Red Western, 9s 10d. [illegible]

Pork firm at 98s. Beef, 105s. Lard, 77s, firm. Cheese firm at 75s. Bacon active at 59s 9d; Cumberland cut.

Spirits petroleum, 9s; refined, 11s 11d. Tallow, 46s.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Linseed oil dull at £37 5s.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Tallow, 47s 3d.

Sperm oil, £91. Sugar, 39s 6d. Calcutta linseed, 58s.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 58@59 francs.

HAVRE, Jan. 29.

Cotton quiet at 138 francs on spot.

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat—Shippers took 45,000 bu, but mostly low grades, and at $1.64 was bid for prime No. 1 Milwaukee but offered at the close at 74¾c in store. Corn neglected.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed quiet at $30.50 cash, with no disposition among either buyers or sellers to operate. Prime steam lard was available at over 20c, spot or future. Bacon—For large lines of Cumberland only 15¼c bid.

GROCERIES.

Coffee upward; Rio, steadily in gold. Sugar buoyant; fair to good grocery, 11@11¼c.

New York Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Beef Cattle—1,100 arrived since Wednesday. Market firm, but a moderate supply of poultry at low prices. Butchers and shippers were apart, and there were only a few sales at 15½c to prime steers at 16½c, including the best droves, at an average of 15½c.

Sheep—4,000 arrived since Wednesday, and prices lower, at 7@9c.

Swine—With no receipts prices are nominal at 11 @11¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The dry goods market is dull but firm, for all staple kinds of cottons. Heavy brown sheetings at [illegible]. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady; sales 1,500 brls; prices unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; sales 45,000 bu at $1.18@1.19½ for No. 1 in store; $1.12@1.13 for No. 2 do; $1.18 buyers' option Feb. 1 to 15; $1.14 buyer's option 30 days and sellers option 30 days. [illegible]

[illegible]

Malt.

WYETH & VANDERVOORT MALTING CO.,

Nos. 1 & 4 MICHIGAN-AV.

[illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THIS STATE, BY THE

National Capital Life Insurance Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Applications to be made before the 15th proximo, stating experience and references as to character and ability. Address J. B. PATTERSON, Secretary, Box [illegible].

For the Holidays.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

The Best Game for the Holidays.

DAVIS & BRO., [illegible], Philadelphia.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

Window Pulleys.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS—The almost durable, and VERY MUCH the cheapest Window Pulley ever made. Approved by every architect. For sale by hardware dealers and builders. Send for circular. GLASS WINDOW PULLEY COMPANY, 30 Congress-st., Boston.

Jewelry.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELRY

To be closed out at once. 3,000 pieces assorted for $100; 2,500 pieces for $25; 125 pieces for $25, wholesale. Circular sent free. Address Lock Box 431, Providence, R. I.

Railroads.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA LINE.

Depot—North Wells street.

[illegible]

† Except Sundays.

[illegible]

Medical Cards.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

DR. JAMES,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, for the last eight years located in Chicago, and celebrated throughout America in the successful treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES, can be confidentially consulted at his office and parlors, 91 and 93 Randolph street, northeast corner of Dearborn, up stairs, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

During the past twenty-five years, Dr. James has treated more patients of a chronic or private character than any other physician in the United States.

Dr. James is the only physician in the country making Private Diseases a specialty that is endorsed by the Medical Profession, Professors of Medical Colleges, heads of Hospitals—scientific and honorable men, and the press generally.

Read the following testimonials, which is but a very limited number of many of similar import in his possession:

Dr. Robert Mongian, who has been practicing medicine in New Orleans over twenty years, and well known to the profession of that city, writes the following to a gentleman in Mobile, Ala., in answer to a letter of inquiry as to Dr. James' ability:

[illegible]

And also this, from the eminent and venerable Dr. D. Richardson, an old practitioner of Texas, and now editor and proprietor of the Galveston *News*, Texas:

"We have known Dr. James, of Custom-House street, New Orleans, personally, for a number of years [illegible]"

Also, Dr. Wm. Leonard, formerly Professor of Anatomy in the Washington University of Baltimore, Md., and previously Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and more recently editor of the New Orleans *Southern Messenger*, (a medical journal), says of Dr. James:

"Dr. JAMES.—While humanity continues to be infirm and man is prone to err, the consequences of imprudence or folly are apparent [illegible]"

The Hon. J. O. Nixon, editor and proprietor of the New Orleans *Crescent*, says of Dr. James:

[illegible]

From the "*Union Stock Yards Exchange*," Chicago, March 12, 1867, says:

[illegible]

From the Rock Island *Argus*, (Colonel Danforth's paper), October 22, 1867, we have this:

"Dr. James, of 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible]"

C. M. Ballis, Esq., editor of the Cedar Valley (Iowa) *Times*, says, in his paper of January 11, 1868:

[illegible]

That Dr. James was well known in Chicago in 1866, we have the endorsement of the Chicago *Daily Democrat*, Hon. John Wentworth's paper:

[illegible]

Editorial from the Memphis (Tenn.) *Public Ledger*, of March 27, 1868:

[illegible]

And here is another testimonial from the Chicago *Museum* of December 24, 1868:

[illegible]

From the Memphis *Bulletin*, March 27, 1868:

[illegible]

Read what J. J. Richardson, Esq., editor of the Davenport (Iowa) *Democrat*, says of Dr. James, in his paper of August 30, 1868:

[illegible]

Editorial from the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* of September 21, 1868:

[illegible]

The above testimonials, medical and editorial, are genuine, name and habitation given, and to whom those interested can refer, and some of them from parties who have known the Doctor during his entire medical career, covering a period of over twenty years. Dr. James is also in possession of thousands of testimonials from those he has relieved of the most horrible and dangerous diseases, and saved from an untimely grave, but which cannot, for obvious reasons, be made public.

CAUTION.—Beware of mountebanks, humbugs, quack doctors and itinerant pretenders to medical knowledge who announce themselves through the newspapers. They come to-day, are gone to-morrow, and are forgotten forever except by the credulous victims they leave behind them. They are ever among us. Consult only the tried and true. Those who have an established reputation.

There are many persons now resident in this city, formerly of New Orleans, who know that Dr. James had the most extensive and successful practice in New Orleans, the South, or the United States. Therefore, with his extensive practice and long array of testimonials from the medical faculty, some of the most eminent physicians of the United States, Professors of colleges and hospitals, speaking of him in the highest terms of praise, should be sufficient evidence to gain the confidence of those requiring such service as he renders.

It is a conceded fact that diseases of the generative or sexual organs are more prevalent, and of a more severe and complicated type in New Orleans, than in any other city in the Union.

Dr. James having derived his experience and reputation from such a source, should be some evidence in his favor as regards his medical skill; and science, being thus aided by skill and experience, has perfected the practical physician.

DR. JAMES can be consulted confidentially, without charge, at his Medical Institute,

91 AND 93 RANDOLPH-ST.

From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., or by letter through P. O. Drawer 5652, enclosing stamp for answer.

JUST ISSUED.

A treatise on SPERMATORRHŒA, SYPHILIS and other diseases of his specialty, sent to any address in sealed envelope for two stamps. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Drawer 5652, Chicago.

Medical Cards.

Dr. Wilson.

[illegible]

Private Matters.

DR. CLARKE—the old and reliable Dr. Clarke [illegible] CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] GUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE [illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These three medicines cure PULMONARY TUBERCULOUS, BRONCHIAL and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, the proprietor of these medicines, lives in Philadelphia [illegible]

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; [illegible] Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New York.

New Publications.

CHARLES READE'S NOVELS.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION.

Uniform, Compact, Handsome and Cheap.

Messrs. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO. have begun to publish the Novels of Mr. CHARLES READE, to meet the popular demand for an edition at once complete, uniform, compact, handsome and cheap. Mr. Reade is generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest living masters of fiction; he is one of the very few whose genius wins universal recognition, like that accorded to Scott, Thackeray and Dickens. Hitherto Mr. Reade's Novels have been issued in various shapes, not uniform in size, style or price. The present is a favorable occasion for offering to the public a new edition which shall answer all reasonable demands.

THE HOUSEHOLD EDITION is desirable for the following reasons:

1. It is a Uniform Edition.
2. It is printed from clear, good-sized type.
3. It is portable and compact.
4. It is handsomely bound in cloth.
5. It is very moderate in price.

The Household Edition is published with the Author's sanction. The volumes with which the edition is commenced are

FOUL PLAY. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.00.

AND

HARD CASH. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.00.

The remaining volumes will be issued very rapidly—one volume each week until completed.

☞To be completed in Eight volumes.

***For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVES FROM EUROPE PER EVERY STEAMER, A Large Assortment of

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,

In all languages and every department of literature, suitable for Public Institutions and Gentlemen's Private Libraries, and offers them for sale at very low prices.

Catalogues of the same are published from time to time and will be forwarded to any address gratis, on application to the subscriber,

A. L. LUYSTER,

(Late T. W. Reeve,)

IMPORTER OF LONDON BOOKS,

138 Fulton-st., New York.

Established 1840.

Watches.

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory.

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our Watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. [illegible]

TO CLUBS—Where SIX WATCHES are ordered at one time, we will send an extra one free. [illegible]

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs), New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

☞Freight and Passage at Greatly Reduced Rates.

[illegible]

JAS. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New York.

Proposals.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS OFFICE,

No. 212 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.,

January 16th, 1869.

[illegible]

[illegible] FARQUHAR, Major of Engineers.

Medical.

AT THE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

THE

HOTTENTOTS

HAVE LONG USED

BUCHU

FOR A VARIETY OF DISEASES.

It was borrowed from these rude practitioners by the English and Dutch physicians, on whose recommendation it was employed in Europe, and has now come into general use. It is given chiefly in

Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra,

For Female Weakness and Debility, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, Retention or Incontinence of Urine,

And all Diseases requiring the aid of a DIURETIC, arising from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It is also recommended in cases of

Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

To cure these diseases we must bring into action the muscles which are engaged in their various functions. To neglect them, however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers. Our FLESH and BLOOD are supported from these sources. Persons at every period of life, from INFANCY to OLD AGE, and in every state of health, are liable to be subjects of these diseases. The causes in many instances are unknown. The patient has, however, an admirable remedy in

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT

OF

BUCHU,

And when taken in early stages of the disease none suffer to any extent. It allays pain and inflammation, is free from all injurious properties, pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action. It is the anchor of hope to the physician, and was always so esteemed by the late eminent Dr. Physic.

The proprietor, with upwards of thirty thousand unsolicited certificates and hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to its curative properties, accumulated within fifteen years, has not been in the habit of resorting to their publication. He does not do this from the fact his remedies rank as standard, they do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand simple, pure and majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar and Truth alone for its capital.

His Solid and Fluid Extracts embody the full strength of the ingredients for which they are named. They are left to the inspection of all. A ready and conclusive test of their properties will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

These remedies are prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,

Of sixteen years' experience, and we believe them to be reliable, in fact we have never known an article lacking merit to meet with permanent success, and Mr. Helmbold's success is certainly prima facie evidence. His

Drug & Chemical Warehouse,

In the City of New York,

Is not excelled, if equalled, by any in this country, and we would advise our readers when visiting that city, to give him a call and judge for themselves.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 28, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your BUCHU. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Established upward of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia.

PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

[illegible]

Medical

CONSUMPTION!

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,

For the Cure of DYSPEPSIA, AND ALL THE DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search through the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

[illegible]

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic for the Cure of Dyspepsia.

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

is a derangement of the digestive functions, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills, a Substitute for Calomel.

[illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen Last Evening.

Presentation of an Act to Create a Board of Park Commissioners.

The Proposed Boulevard and Public Parks.

Powers, Duties and Pay.

The City Limits is to be Extended Two Miles North and West and One Mile South.

Appropriations.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Mayor Rice in the chair, for the consideration of the subject of parks in the city of Chicago. The following Aldermen were present: Cox, Dixon, Donnelley, Wicker, Colehour, Medill, Blanchard, Kenley, Hildreth, Comiskey, Rafferty, Woodard, Throop, Throop, Mahoney, S. I. Russell, R. P. Russell, Bonfoe, Bonfoe, Schintz, Bleving, Sheridan, Hoffman, Bonfoe, Kehoe.

COMMITTEE ON PARK SCHEMES.

Ald. Schintz moved that the Council go into Committee of the Whole. The motion prevailed, and Ald. Woodard was called to the chair.

REPORT OF THE PARK COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds submitted the following report, which was read by the Clerk:

Your committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, to whom was referred the plan of park and boulevard, with instructions to prepare a bill to be sent to the General Assembly, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that, after a long and careful examination of the subject, they have agreed upon a bill, and your committee congratulate the Common Council upon the opportunity now presented to inaugurate a measure which has been growing upon our citizens until it has come to be felt as a necessity, and which, when completed, will be a monument to the great and constantly increasing benefit which will result from it. We are fully satisfied that Chicago, at no distant day, will be the greatest commercial city of the world, and that the present population of over one million of people will be increased by the end of the present century to many millions. In view of this future possession as well as of the present, a noble system of parks and boulevards, commencing with the present limits and extending with the growth of the city, is a work which should be undertaken at once. Your committee have endeavored to frame a bill which will make the system as perfect as possible, and which will secure to be a part of the revenue known as that which is now belonged or appropriated.

Sec. 2. Said Board of Park Commissioners shall constitute appraisers for all land to be taken for any of the purposes contemplated in this act, and they may by vote appoint one or more additional of their body to make such appraisement and assessment of benefits and damages as may become necessary, and the appointment of such committee, such action or long of which a part shall be taken for such benefit or parks, shall be made in each, together with the amount of damages and benefits assessed, and the names of the owners of the property assessed, as far as the same can be ascertained. This said added, or new territory shall cease to be a part of the revenue known to which it now belongs or appertains.

Sec. 3. Said Board of Park Commissioners shall constitute appraisers for all land to be taken for any of the purposes contemplated in this act, and they may by vote appoint one or more additional of their body to make such appraisement and assessment of benefits and damages as may become necessary, and the appointment of such committee, such action or long of which a part shall be taken for such benefit or parks, shall be made in each, together with the amount of damages and benefits assessed, and the names of the owners of the property assessed, as far as the same can be ascertained. (Signed)

S. I. ROSENTHAL,
THADDEUS SCHINTZ,
AUGUSTUS DIXON.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions accompany the report:

Resolved, That the Common Council approve the bill for an act to amend the charter of the city of Chicago, to establish a Board of Park Commissioners, and to provide for a boulevard and public parks in and adjacent to said city, and that a copy of which is attached hereto; and we recommend the passage of the same by the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized and required to make and execute a petition to the General Assembly for the passage of said bill, and to affix their seals thereto, and that the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds be authorized to present the same to the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Mayor appointed was half-past eight, and shortly after that time the meeting began to arrive. Among those present were Mrs. Gen. Logan, Mrs. Gen. Sherman, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. and Mrs. Chas. F. Jackson, Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Williamson, the Misses Hutchinson, Miss. O'Farrell, Mr. Hill, of Hill's Hotel, Messrs. Fowler, Messrs. Whitley, Baxter and Schlager, Fowler's Band, and the reporters of the Tribune, Inter-Ocean and Times. Together with many more.

The ball was opened by the Fowler Band, which discoursed sweet music for a short time, and then the dancing began in earnest. The floor was in splendid condition, and the good-humored way. Literators, science and art were lounging with equal ease. The refreshments on women's rights and woman suffrage. The ladies were lounging with equal ease. The refreshments and supplies were long remembered by Mrs. Leonard, in active part of everything. She played in admirable style by Mrs. Jackson, who is the wife of Hon. Thomas Drummond. The music was furnished by those who heard it. The public will be happy to hear that Mrs. Leonard will be held next month. At 11 o'clock refreshments were served in the dining-room, and shortly afterward, each one wishing that when next there is a meeting, they will be favored by the same. The event was a success, and, compared to be repeated. The Board of Public Works of said city, in pursuance to the order and streets of said city, in pursuance to the order and streets of said city, in pursuance to the order and streets